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SECRETARY HUGHES DEFENDS COMPACT AGAINST ATTACKS

Mistake to Believe Americans
Accepted Plans Contrived
by Others, He Says

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in a letter today to Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic Senate leader and Arms Conference delegate, characterized intimations that the American delegates were induced to accept some schemes for the four-power conference as "a very poor and erroneous conception of the work in connection with the conference."

The secretary added that the amendment of international intercourse provided revealing the informal and confidential suggestions and conversations incident to the negotiations, but he warned the Senate that a full disclosure of everything said or done would reveal nothing derogatory to the part taken by the American delegates. He asserted it would show no consideration or acceptance of any position not entirely consistent with the traditional policies of the American Government.

No Secret Notes

The four-power pact itself requires no commentary, the secretary said, adding that no inequity in argument or hostile criticism could add to it or make its engagements "greater than its unequivocal language sets forth."

There are no secret notes or understandings, he asserted.

Describing the four-power Pacific treaty as "the real treaty of peace" of the Washington Conference, Senator Underwood told the Senate today that he would vote for the pact's ratification the same spirit which actuated him to support the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

The real issue, the Democratic leader declared, was whether the United States was ready to give its sanction to an arrangement for peace by mutual understanding, or desired to continue the opportunity for war that has threatened us in the past few decades.

Mr. Underwood asserted that he did not regard the treaty as an alliance, but added that even if it were, and were founded on arbitration rather than peace, he would support it. To those on the other hand, that because it was not based on force it was not a treaty, he declared by the Alabama senator to be reverting to the philosophy of past ages.

A Necessary Settlement

Recounting how he had supported the League of Nations, he said he had approached the work of the Arms Conference ready to welcome any new effort to establish peace by international understanding rather than by the power of the sword.

"The four-power treaty," he continued, "represents a political settlement which undoubtedly was necessary before the treaty providing for the limitation of armaments was signed. It is, in fact, the settlement of the arms conference intended to mean more than a mere giving of money to the nations who had engaged in the wild race of building battleships."

The terms of the treaty clearly call for a conference to consider difficulties that may arise, just as the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments was called in Washington some months ago. It is a conference in which all of the four Powers must agree, and none of the Powers will be bound in advance in any way. In other words the agreements that are

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Ocean powers of U. S. Navy that may be used in peaceful pursuit of trade
Battleships New Jersey and Virginia tied up at Charlestown navy yard

CHAMBER OPPOSED WARD COUNCIL BILL

Announcement Made That Measure
Now in Legislature
Threatens Minority

Opposition by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the Boston Ward Council Bill now in the Legislature, providing for 26 councillors, one from each ward, to serve terms of three years each at an annual salary of \$500, will, it was announced today, be based chiefly on the grounds that there is no demand for it, that it has already been rejected by referendum on nine different occasions, that it threatens minority control and that it would inevitably restore a system which existed prior to 1910. The objections to the measure are outlined in detail in a statement issued from the Chamber today.

A district council has been sought unsuccessfully since 1908 by some persons, usually those who prospered under it before that date, the Chamber statement declares. The statement embodies the full report of the Chamber committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs.

"Based on the total number of registered voters in 1921, the proposed allowance would give an absolute majority into the hands of 94,000 voters and leave the other 114,000 in a minority. A majority of 20,000 in voting strength would have 12 seats and a minority of 20,000 in voting strength would have 14. (This minority would be in Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 24, 26.)"

Condition Inescapable

"This condition is inescapable because of the way in which the ward lines were drawn in 1915, when the decreasing voting strength of the older part of the city and for the increasing voting strength of the suburbs. It will grow worse each year," the directors believe. "It will make the maintenance of the present unfair ward lines a very desirable object to some of the advocates of the bill and it will greatly hamper, if it does not absolutely prevent, a fair redistricting in

1925 when the relocation of the ward lines comes up for consideration. "There are three wards with less than 6000 voters and seven with less than 7000, while there are two with over 10,000 and seven with over 9000, yet the smaller seven, with 42,721 voters, would have the same number of councillors as the 68,490 voters in the larger seven."

The legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs has voted to report the bill favorably, and the Chamber statement declares that "proponents of the measure originally planned to push it through the Legislature without any reference to the voters of Boston, but at the last moment a referendum was attached in order to reduce opposition."

Nine Members Elected

The present form of city council consists of nine members elected at large. Three members are elected each year. The annual salary is \$1500.

"Ward representation was foisted upon the people of Boston by the Legislature without a referendum and was repudiated by them at their first opportunity," says the Chamber statement.

"It is said that the present system of electing the Boston City Council has failed utterly and that nothing could be worse. The present system is not perfect, but it has not failed utterly. It is due to the insistence of city councils, elected under this present system, that the 'pay-as-you-go' policy was adopted and enforced, which has resulted in a substantial reduction in the city debt and also in the adoption of the segregated budget systems. It is also noteworthy that no one during the 12 years of its existence has been a public scandal in the council. This is in strong contrast to the system which preceded it and to which we are now asked to return."

Supporters of Bill

"The supporters of the bill claim for it the merit that it is more democratic, in that it brings the council nearer the people and gives every district its own representative in the council. It is true the proposed bill would give each voter a larger share

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FINDS PEACE WORK FOR BATTLESHIPS

New Jersey and Virginia to Be
Dismantled and Sold

Although the battleships New Jersey and Virginia, now at the Charlestown Navy Yard, were included in the list of vessels to be scrapped for naval purposes by the United States as a result of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments, it has been decided in Washington that they shall be saved for commercial purposes. They probably will be sold for use in the shipping service. Their guns and other fighting material will be removed, but otherwise they will not be changed, so far as is known now at the Navy Yard. Both have been out of commission since Aug. 6, 1920.

Classed as second-line battleships, the New Jersey and Virginia are sister ships and identical with three others, the Georgia, the Nebraska and the Rhode Island. All were completed in 1906, except the Nebraska, completed in 1907. The New Jersey was built at the Fore River shipyard and the Virginia at Newport News. Their dimensions and the statistics relating to them are: Normal displacement, 14,943 tons; full load displacement, 16,094 tons; waterline length, 435 feet; beam, 76 feet; maximum draught, 28 feet; length over all, 441 feet. Their armor amidships is 8 inches to 11 inches thick with 4-inch belts at the ends and a 3-inch deck; on turrets it is 6 to 12 inches. The guns of each ship are four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, 12 6-inch and 12 3-inch, and they have 21-inch torpedo tubes, four being submerged.

The machinery of each ship consists of two sets of four-cylinder inverted triple expansion engines, with two screws; the boilers are Babcock on the New Jersey and Niclausse on the Virginia. Their normal coal load is 900 tons, with 1967 tons maximum. Each was designed for 25,463 horsepower and 19 knots an hour; trials developed for the New Jersey 19.18 to 19.3 knots, and for the Virginia 19.01 to 19.54 knots. The New Jersey carried a crew of 1118 officers and men and the Virginia 1142 officers and men.

PROPERTY RIGHTS GIVEN JAPANESE

California Court Rules They May
Hold Land for American-
Born Children

MARYSVILLE, Cal., March 11 (Special).—American-born children of Japanese parents, even though these parents were natives of Japan and never have been naturalized in the United States, may buy, own and sell land in California, according to a decision rendered by the New Jersey 19.18 to 19.3 knots, and for the Virginia 19.01 to 19.54 knots. The New Jersey carried a crew of 1118 officers and men and the Virginia 1142 officers and men.

The court also decided that Japanese parents may buy for their minor American-born children lands in California, so long as these lands are held for the children. Nothing is said in the decision regarding the right of Japanese parents to sell such lands for their children.

The decision was rendered in the case of the State of California against Jusuke Shingu and his two minor children, for whom Mr. Shingu purchased land for \$3500 from G. L. and Mary Douglas, in Sutter County, in April, 1913. In rendering the decision Judge McDaniel said that while he favored the California anti-alien land law, nevertheless, the right of an American-born person to buy, sell, and own land, under the Constitution must be upheld, and there was no evidence that Mr. Shingu had tried to occupy or operate the land for himself. The law does provide, however, that the father may not advance the purchase price of the land for the benefit of his minor children.

U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, will appeal the decision, since there are some 30,000 Japanese children in California, whose parents under the decision may buy and hold land for them.

MUNICIPAL LIGHT PLANT SALE ISSUE PUT BEFORE VOTERS

Wakefield Citizens to Decide
Whether They Will Dis-
pose of the Service

Next Monday night the voters of Wakefield will pass upon the question of whether or not the lighting plant owned by the town for 28 years shall be sold to a company that offers \$300,000 for it. Because this plant has been a cause of controversy for the 28 years of its existence there will be wide interest in the action of the voters. Advocates and opponents of public ownership of utilities will find in the result material for argument. The history of the town's experiment is full of records of difficulties, and there have been frequent demands that it should cease. Some of these, of course, have been inspired by the opposition of corporations, but not a few of the citizens of Wakefield have become convinced that public ownership is unprofitable.

It is believed, however, by those who have followed closely the developments of this experiment that reasons for its non-success are to be found in certain restrictions and faulty management rather than in the action of the voters. Advocates of the project as a whole. The publicly-owned water plant has for many years paid its way and provided a surplus. Why, then, the local students of the question ask, has not the lighting plant been an unqualified success?

If the offer for the plant is accepted, the town will receive in cash about \$310,000 after bonds and other obligations are liquidated. The company promises that if it can get permission from the Public Service Commission so to do it will cut rates so that Wakefield will get a gas rate of \$1.45 while consumers pay the same company \$1.20 per 1000 cubic feet. In about five years, the company states, the differential should be eliminated. On electricity, under the same conditions, the rate would be 9 1/2 cents net per kilowatt hour in Wakefield and 8 1/2 cents elsewhere, with the same output or better, for ultimate equalization with the other cities of the district.

There are some citizens who would like to see an alternative proposal, based on a smaller price for the franchise and a lower rate to start. This desire comes about mainly because stress has been laid on the fact that in the last two years alone Wakefield consumers have paid in rates between \$35,000 and \$50,000 more than they would have spent had they lived in any adjoining community, and because the money received from any sale would go into the town treasury instead of the consumers' pockets.

Wakefield's main difficulty in municipal operation of its lighting plant lies in the fact that quantity production is restricted to Wakefield. Flanked on all sides by cities and towns served by private corporations, the town can make gas and electricity only for itself. It is a rapidly growing town, but the addition of even a hundred customers or more a year is a mere drop in the bucket. Overhead lines go on, whether one foot or a million feet of gas is made, and there is no field in which to develop so that quantity production might reduce the cost per unit and the rate to consumer. Many citizens believe that were Wakefield in a position to extend service beyond its borders, the town would willingly invest the money now needed to build up the works, for there is left to pay on the original indebtedness only a little more than \$50,000, with the bond payments amounting to less than \$10,000 a year.

There are other factors that enter into the Wakefield situation. With the exception of a water-gas set bought a year ago, the machinery, for the most part, is antiquated. The present manager declares that \$52,500 should be spent at once and the commissioners concur with him in the belief that the town should vote this, or quit and sell out. Citizens who lived in Wakefield back in 1894 say that the town did not get much for its money when it invested \$146,000 in the works; in fact, they recall that the move then toward municipal operation was prompted by the poor service given by the old, private company. In the 28 years that have elapsed, the commissioners and managers have not had the freedom enjoyed by executives of private corporations.

Expenditures that might have prevented the conditions now existing were more often than not frowned upon by well-meaning but not well-informed watch dogs of the treasury, whose arguments in behalf of "economy and reduction of the tax rate" more often than not swayed the voters away from the ideas of the commissioners. Men from all walks in life have met annually in town meeting to pass upon technical and financial matters of which they knew or heard little.

There have been legal restrictions. The State's laws pertaining to management and financial affairs of publicly owned lighting properties have not been conducive to successful competition with the freer-reined, privately managed corporations. Bond issues could not be floated at will. When the municipal plant needed more money than its consumers provided, it had to go to the voters, every man of whom knew, or was promptly reminded, that "it would affect the tax rate." Ultimate economy rarely was considered. Other restrictions, more or less technical, have all been of a hampering nature.

The least important factor, perhaps, has been the personal management. Those familiar with Wakefield affairs

E. S. MONTAGU DEFENDS ACTION IN PUBLISHING INDIAN APPEAL

Outstanding Features
of Indian Situation

E. S. Montagu warns Great Britain against the danger of allowing the Lloyd George Government to betray the people into broken pledges in a speech upholding his action in sanctioning publication of the famous memorandum from India calling for a revision of the Sevres treaty. Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Non-Cooperation movement in India, who was arrested last night at Ahmedabad, has cautioned his followers against disturbances. Lord Derby, who has been named as a likely successor to Mr. Montagu, is remembered as the man whose efforts last year were fruitful in reconciling conflicting opinions in Ireland.

believe that it has been efficient in the main, but there have been periods when doubt on this point existed, and there was one period when there was no doubt. It was this period that brought Wakefield to the crisis. Today the plant is managed by a technical expert. He has been under fire during his year of service, and all but a few of his critics admit that progress has been made. The progress possible with the present equipment has come to an end; upon this all agree. Wakefield faces three alternatives:

To spend more than \$50,000 this year and probably as much more another year to rehabilitate the works, with no prospect of reduction of rates while this added debt is carried.

To sell to the Malden and Melrose Company, which has offered \$32,000 for the plant and franchises. To go on following the old policy of patching here and there as necessity demands, without hope of ever bringing rates down to anywhere near a par with those of surrounding communities.

Fair-minded citizens of Wakefield do not believe that municipal ownership is "futile" in the ordinary sense of the word, but they realize that the time has come when a private plant with an almost unrestricted field and with the economy of quantity production can profitably add Wakefield as a link in its chain, whereas the Wakefield plant never can do more than serve its own community.

CLOSED BANK TO PAY \$165,693

The full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court has decided that the Foreign Trade Banking Corporation is entitled to recover, upon proof of claim, \$157,803.31, plus interest at 6 per cent, from the closed Cosmopolitan Trust Company. The case was reported to the Supreme Court by decision by Judge George A. Sanderson of the Superior Court.

From Aug. 28 to Sept. 17, in 1920, a total of \$177,051.60 was paid to the trust company by the Foreign Trade Banking Corporation for drafts payable in Milan, Italy, on the Credit Italiano di San Francisco. These drafts were presented for payment abroad, Joseph C. Allen, State Bank Commissioner, closed the Cosmopolitan Trust Company and the drafts were dishonored.

The plaintiff company claimed payment in full, plus interest, for the different sums paid for the drafts from the time they were purchased. The defendant company claimed that it owed much less because of the fluctuation of the rate of exchange. The defendant appraised this amount as \$157,803.31. The Supreme Court supports this contention, finding that the plaintiff is entitled to recover, on proof of claim, principal and fixed rate of exchange on day of demand. The accrued interest, according to computation by the defendant, is \$7,890.17, making the total amount \$165,693.48.

BETTER CREDIT FACILITIES URGED AS FARMERS' NEED

Director of the New Hampshire Cooperative Farmers
Association Reports on Results of Study
of Cooperative Undertakings

GONCOND, N. H., March 10 (Special Correspondence).—Robert P. Bass, at one time governor and now a director of the New Hampshire Cooperative Farmers Association, has completed a study of cooperative farm undertakings in this country and abroad and has reported to the New Hampshire organization what he considers the first necessity of New England farmers.

The first is to develop better credit facilities for cooperative undertakings. (Farmers directly interested should subscribe enough capital to start their enterprise, get it on its feet, and give it a substantial business rating. As the concern grows and needs more working capital, the banks should furnish it through the established credit system. Farmers' exchanges and selling organizations have the good will of the community, which is a substantial asset, and the prosperity of the banks and other lines of business in which banks are interested is dependent on the prosperity of the farmer.)

Development of Men
The second necessity is to develop men, trained in modern business methods, who can handle the business of

Retired Cabinet Minister Bitterly Attacks the British Premier

Mr. Lloyd George's Methods
of Government Are
Called "Notorious"

LONDON, March 11 (Special Cable).—Edwin S. Montagu, who has just resigned as Secretary of State for India, defended his action in sanctioning publication of the now famous memorandum of the Viceroy in a violent speech before his constituents at Cambridge today. Nothing, he said, could be more fatal to a continuance of the British Empire than any vacillation or breach of faith in Great Britain's Indian policy. That was the danger now confronting the country through Mr. Lloyd George's attitude. "It is said," he added, "I have wantonly outraged the historic doctrine of cabinet responsibility cherished by the British people. The suggestion is ridiculous and preposterous. The fact is we have in supreme control at the present moment a Prime Minister whose services to the Empire are too well known for me to elaborate, but the notorious price we have to pay for this transcendent genius is not only domestic tolerance of his colleagues, but complete abrogation of cabinet responsibility by the Prime Minister himself."

Proceeding, Mr. Montagu said that although the cabinet authorized the discussion with the French and Italian governments as to the terms on which it would be possible to consider recognition of the Soviet Government, so epoch-making an event as the invitation to the Russians to participate in the Genoa conference was never discussed in the cabinet at all.

The Geddes Report
After showing Mr. Lloyd George's action in dealing with the report of Lord Milner's mission to Egypt, Mr. Montagu said: "I come to a more recent instance when, without reference to the cabinet, the Admiralty's answer to the Geddes committee's report was published in all the newspapers of the country and of course, there were many aspects of the Irish settlement that were never before the Cabinet until the period when the Cabinet was impotent to control events."

"Again, my friend, Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, recently announced a decision which was not a cabinet decision, but the failure of the East Africa, which has had most terrible results in India."

"After all," continued Mr. Montagu, "the method of government pursued by our genius, the Prime Minister, is notorious. Certain privileged men, at all times of the day and night, can obtain access to the Prime Minister, of whom I am one, who had not to wait for days, if not for weeks, on urgent matters, without gaining access to this inspired personage. It was by this selected few we were governed, and there is no man alive who has asked as the price of his services the sacrifice of cabinet responsibility to such a degree as the Prime Minister."

Incident Explained
The statement that he (Mr. Montagu) had resigned or been compelled to resign because of the publication of this telegram he characterized as a delusion and a fraud. He had circulated the telegram last Friday week to every member of the cabinet, and it never crossed his mind that there could be any objection to publication. Last Monday morning, on returning to London he found a summons to the cabinet, at which the Premier was not present. Every member of the cabinet who had assembled had had in his possession since Friday the Government of India's telegram.

"I did not think," he said, "it was a cabinet matter. It was for them to decide."

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Guide Books Fail to Mention Child 'Statues' in City Library

Newsboys, Lovers, Wives, and Scholars Preempt Niche
Left for Marble Figures

Tourist guide books of the city of Boston fail to mention some of the most interesting "statues" to be found in the city. But people who know them never fail to enjoy them. That is because they change constantly and sometimes disappear altogether. When the entrance hall of the Public Library was designed, four immense niches were left empty for statues when the occasion came. During the night, when the library is closed, the niches are empty. But when the library is open they are filled with an ever-changing exhibition of human statuary.

Sometimes they are little ragged "statues" with very dirty hands and feet that squint with muddy deprecation over the white stone floor. Often there is a group of them huddled together over an open book, their eyes big and wonder-filled, their unsold newspapers forgotten on the floor. Sometimes they grow noisy in their enthusiasm until a policeman who tries to appear grim stalks by warningly.

Sometimes there are splendid "statues" of earnest youth with ponderous books in their arms and visions in their eyes. There are delicate little figures of school girls in frivolous hats and gaudy "statues" of intellectual old ladies in shiny brocade and ancient feathers. There are shy lovers waiting for each other and whispering excitedly when

they meet. Spick-and-span matrons come from their homes to meet their husbands after office hours for dinner in town and a theater. They attempt a bored nonchalance, but excitement radiates from them.

On Saturday afternoon rollicking children beg their little dumpling mother to sit just a moment and read them the first story in the book. They crowd round her knees, gazing out at the sombre hall, seeing a pageant of princeliness in plumes and knights on proud chargers. Lonely people stand as close as they dare, hoping to catch a glimpse of wonderland through the gates that open with the cover of a fairy tale book.

Sometimes there is a "statue" of an old soldier who once dreamed of being a great general with his stone image placed in a public building. He glances ferociously at all the passers-by to see if they suspect the game he is playing. Wistfully he experiments with postures, and has almost decided that the one with the chest thrown out and the chin rakishly tilted and hands gracefully poised on waist is the best. Most of the time he is a caretaker in a nearby building, but for a splendid 10 minutes every once in a while he is a hero in bronze.

For people who can appreciate them, there are statues in Boston far too interesting ever to be listed in a guide book.

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reached must be by the unanimous consent of all.

Two Main Objections

"The opponents of the ratification of this treaty in the main appear to base their objections on two grounds, expressing positions that are opposed one to the other. It is asserted that the treaty in effect is an alliance between the four great Powers for offensive and defensive purposes, or, at least, it is contended we will be drawn into that position in the end and that we may be forced into war without our consent. I maintain that there is nothing in the treaty itself that justifies such an interpretation being placed upon it; that an agreement by a man or a nation to respect the rights of his neighbors is an obligation that relates to his own conduct and does not bind him to aggressive action because the other party to the contract, whose rights he has agreed to respect, becomes involved in difficulties.

"But the question is not left here. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate have moved a reservation to the Treaty, which beyond a doubt will be accepted by the Senate, which reads as follows:

"The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble, or under the terms of this Treaty, there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in a defense.

"When the treaty is ratified with this understanding on the part of our Government, what ground is left to those who contend the treaty is an offensive and defensive alliance to stand upon? None that I can see.

"On the other hand, it is asserted that, as the treaty does not bind the high contracting parties to use force in carrying out its terms, and because they cannot in the future be bound to any action until their free consent is first obtained, that it means nothing; that it is worse than useless to sign it, and therefore it should be defeated. To my mind, this argument is the last stand of the men of the old school, the school of thought that has dominated the government of this world for the last 4000 years; the philosophy that believes that the world can and must be governed only by force, and that agreements, to be binding, must have the power of force behind them. If this were true, it would destroy all the faith of the Christian nations of the world in their efforts to obtain peace by mutual understanding.

Inconsistency Charged

"You may call the Versailles treaty an alliance. I voted for it because I believed it was a sincere effort to secure the peace of the world by mutual understanding. The present treaty is not an alliance, but if it were an alliance, intended to keep the peace through arbitration rather than through force, I should support it. The dangers of past alliances have not been due to the fact that they were binding agreements between the powers that signed them, but because they contemplated the use of force for the benefit of the signatory powers, in an alliance based on right and justice between nations, intended to aid in securing the peace of the world, would not be offensive to me. The first step in any effort to keep the peace among nations must be based upon a mutual agreement to respect the rights of others. The four-power pact does that.

Effect of Treaty

"If the Senate of the United States ratifies this pending treaty, I am fully satisfied there will disappear not only any real cause for war, but there will no longer exist the opportunity for war that has threatened us in the past two decades, and peace will be established between the four great sea powers that now control the destinies of the Pacific Ocean.

"As long as conditions are allowed to remain in the Far East as they have existed for the past two decades, danger lurked behind every dispute, and the war clouds gathered when every

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual Automobile Show; Mechanics Hall.

National League of Commission Merchants, Boston branch, dinner; Copley Plaza Hotel, 4:30 p. m.

Dinner and reunion; Alumni, annual dinner and reunion; Boston City Club, 6:30 p. m.

M. I. T. and Tufts College, Joint Glee Club concert; Sophomore High School, 8 p. m.

Massachusetts Safe Deposit Association, annual meeting and dinner; Hotel Vendome, 6:30 p. m.

Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue, Saturday Nighters' meeting and motion pictures; Bates Hall, 8 p. m.

University of Vermont, Third Service Company of World War, dinner and reunion; Boston City Club, 6:30 p. m.

Twentieth Century Club, Prof. Charles H. Haskins on "The Emperor Frederick the Second," benefit, Radcliffe, Endowment; Sanders Theater, 4:30 p. m.

Engineers' Blue Room Club, meeting; 4 Berkeley Street, 8 p. m.

Pere Marquette Hockey Club of Boston versus Pittsburgh Hockey Club; Boston Arena, 8:15 p. m.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, lecture by Prof. George Gratton Wilson of Harvard on "The Recent Conference on the Reduction of Armaments"; 78 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.

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E. S. MONTAGU DEFENDS ACTION IN PUBLISHING INDIAN APPEAL

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say if they differed from me and it is wrong to reflect that if any objection had been raised at that Cabinet meeting would have been time to prevent publication of the message. The man supremely concerned in this matter, Lord Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, knew I had authorized publication on Saturday. It was open to him to return to his seat in the Cabinet and to urge his colleagues to ask me to countermand my orders. He did not do so. Instead, he contented himself by writing me a querulous, complaining, bullying, hectoring letter of a kind familiar to his friends and colleagues, ending up with a request that in future I should consult him before authorizing such documents. The Cabinet and the Foreign Secretary had ample opportunity to prevent publication if they desired. The doctrine of Cabinet responsibility is mere eyewash."

Lord Reading Insistent

Mr. Montagu said he had been accused of keeping from the public information and views expressed from India. "These accusations are baseless," he added. "I am now accused of assenting to the publication of views from India. Why did I assent? It was because Lord Reading asked for publication not once, but twice, the second time as an urgent matter. After all, Lord Reading has been a member of the Cabinet, also an Ambassador at Washington. He knew what he was demanding. I knew the seriousness of the situation in India, and I conceived it to be my paramount duty to support Lord Reading's request."

Mr. Montagu said it was criminal folly to sacrifice the loyalty of the Muhammadans for no compensating advantage he could discover. The Viceroy had asked for nothing more than observance of the Premier's pledge of January, 1918, described subsequently in the House of Commons as a pledge to Indian Muhammadans to give to Turkey Constantinople and Thrace.

Continuing, Mr. Montagu said: "I sent to the Muhammadan delegation that visited this country, under the presidency of Aga Khan, a letter authorized by the Premier, promising them the freedom of Constantinople. Anyone now repudiating the Premier's speech on the Constantinople debate will realize how little news there was in the publication of the Indian Government's views. It is monstrous to suggest that the Government of India should be debarred from expressing their views. They are parties to the original Sèvres Treaty. Had that treaty secured peace in the East they would have accepted it. They were entitled, in the coming revision, to express their views. And what is more they had a right to publish their views, so that the people of India might know that the Government, which had been authorized to speak on their behalf was voicing their views."

Government Handicapped

Referring to the Premier's refusal to allow publication of the telegram in which Mr. Montagu assented to publication of the Government of India's views, Mr. Montagu said it would have shown that he had warned the Government of India their views could only be accepted as a contribution to eastern peace, that there were other factors to consider, that regarding religious suzerainty of the Khalifate over the holy places this was not a

matter wherein the Allies should interfere or had power to interfere. Proceeding, Mr. Montagu said the Government of India was handicapped at every turn by a foreign policy over which they had no control. British foreign policy, as pursued by Lord Curzon, had gravely jeopardized British rule in India. Recompense for the services rendered by India in the war had been shown by broken pledges which Mr. Montagu had hoped would be remedied, and it was time the public was reminded of this fact.

Real Reason for Resignation

"For the real reason for my resignation," said Mr. Montagu, "you must survey the general political situation. The time has come in the Premier's view to orientate his Coalition Party more and more on Conservative lines. The Premier does not want to part with that section of the Conservative Party which Lord Birkhead appealed to at the Balfour lunch. The Premier gave them an appetizer as to his attitude when, on the occasion of the last Indian debate in the House of Commons, rising ostensibly to support the Minister for whose policy and administration he is responsible by every doctrine of Cabinet responsibility did not say a single word in defense of that Minister, but extravagantly complimented the speeches of his accusers. The 'die-hards' had instigated a riot and revolution by their lack of sympathy with progress. They have fomented unrest in the Indian services by a baseless rumor of lack of support. All the prejudices of the 'die-hards' were concentrated on my removal, because I was a Liberal and was pursuing an imperial policy."

After warning the country against the danger of allowing the government to betray them into broken pledges, Mr. Montagu concluded with a quotation describing Mr. Lloyd George as an ungrateful and uncomfortable master to those ministers who would really serve him.

Moderate Opinion in India

Shows Remarkable Change

LONDON, March 11 (Special Cable)—Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, though long discounted, occurred at an unfortunate moment, since India will certainly associate it with the fall of the Secretary of State, whose special protection Mr. Gandhi rightly or wrongly, believed he enjoyed. A remarkable change, however, is coming over the opinion of moderate opinion, which always was strongly in the balance of the politically minded elements in India. A month ago the majority of the Indian members of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi would undoubtedly have supported, in the strongest possible manner, any proposal for the release of the imprisoned All India Congress leaders, and would have given up all chance of obtaining a majority in the council in exchange for the right to tell the minority what the latter were going to do. They would sell their birthright for a mess of pottage if they accepted any such bill as this.

"A thing once settled by a referendum should stay settled until there is evidence of some significant change of sentiment—and here there is no evidence of any such change—in fact, the opposite.

"The referendum will become a nuisance if it can be employed indefinitely merely in the hope of eventually catching the other side unprepared, or of exhausting it."

To Speak on Industrial Problems

William M. Leiserson, the original "impartial chairman" in settling labor disputes and authority on unemployment, will speak at the Boston Forum Sunday night on the subject, "Is Industrial Democracy a Dream?" Dr. Leiserson is a native of Russia, but was educated in the United States, and has been long connected intimately with industrial problems in this country.

The occurrence is only accountable by a new realization on the part of responsible Indians that the danger point is past and the time is urgent to defend themselves and all the rest. This means that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi would be accepted now far more resignedly than if it had

been steadily increasing. Farm tenancy has been growing to an alarming extent until now an average of 40 per cent of all farms are no longer owned by the men who live on them and operate them. This simply means that under the old conditions the independent small farm owner will disappear. Agricultural land will be held in great tracts under a leasehold system, with all the evils which that involves.

"I have talked very calmly about the pros and cons of this subject, but let me tell you that when I think of its larger aspects, it makes me feel anything but calm and prosaic. Our cooperative members are the pioneers and leaders in a great movement which has for its object nothing less than the survival and freedom of the American farmer. He has always stood as the bulwark and foundation of our democracy. If he becomes a mere cog in a great industrial machine, managed and directed by a few overlords, our institutions and our country will go to ruin.

"It is for these reasons that I have welcomed with such enthusiasm the recent awakening of the American farmer to the grave dangers that threaten him, and his determination to help himself. There is a wonderful promise and inspiration in this strong, far-reaching movement."

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PUBLIC AWAKENING
TO SCHOOL NEEDSDr. Payson Smith Says Educa-
tors at Chicago Conference
Felt New Impetus

Greater faith of the American people in their public schools and their unalterable intent to stand back of them, as confirmed by largely increased school appropriations and a new earnestness in school affairs, are the outstanding convictions brought by school men from the recent Chicago conference of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association, according to Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts. This is the big thing of the convention in his opinion, more than anything that was said or done, and the power of it must be infused into school work all over the country during the coming year.

With the criticism that has been hurled at the schools, the magnifying of weaknesses, the minimizing of achievement, the ridicule of effort, the general lethargy on all points save to condemn, there has been a tendency of the school man to feel discouraged. Now, Dr. Smith says, with the people evidently persuaded that conditions are so serious they must be given substantial attention, there is a heartening among the educators who for years have realized the situation but have been as those crying in the wilderness.

Development Is Ahead

The American people seem to realize that, like other things, public education is going through a certain amount of readjustment and reorganization and are ready to stand by it, says Dr. Smith.

In spite of the criticisms which can justly be made of the schools, and which the superintendents themselves make, he says America's public schools are more efficient today than they have ever been. The superintendents are apparently highly appreciative of the present problems but accept them as a challenge. From every section of the country, he said, the reports indicate that we are entering upon a period of rapid and great educational development.

Calling together from 8000 to 10,000 leaders of public education in the country, the annual conference of the Department of Superintendence constitutes a forum of national dimensions on questions of public education whose importance scarcely can be overestimated and whose influence must be significant, says Dr. Smith.

Next in outstanding importance, at the convention, he added, was the subject of financing public education. Throughout all discussion there ran questions of the expanding needs of public education and the way that needs were to be met. Here again the moral power of the confidence of the

educators in the backing of the public was felt.

In the course of a noteworthy address Professor Seligman of Columbia University said that in America, the richest country in the world, there was no doubt but that the people could financially support the one undertaking more necessary than any other to the welfare of the individual and the nation. He pointed out the difficulty that lies, not so much in the availability of funds as in the adoption of some method of taxation. One meeting was given over entirely to the subject of financing the schools. The significance of this was the appreciation that the vast sums of money now involved in public education must be administered with as keen appreciation of values as that which obtained in any business organizations.

Next to the question of finance, the topics making the most general appeal were those relating to the more efficient treatment of the neglected fields of education, the needs of rural children and the necessity of more complete means of dealing with rural education. The subject of illiteracy received special attention.

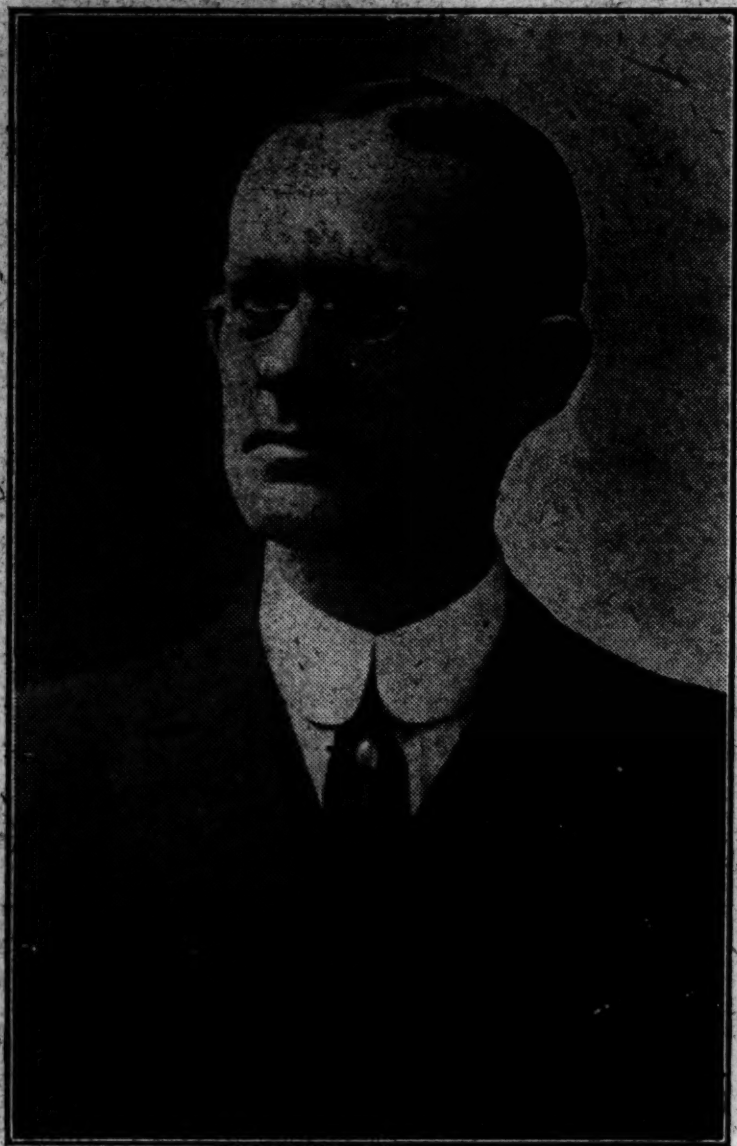
Draft Was Object Lesson

To the one who read as he ran, Dr. Smith continued, the things the conference said were not of such consequence as the fact that they were said, for it meant an intent to take the gift of a proper and suitable education to every child in the land whether he lived in cities where wealth is concentrated, in sparsely populated farming regions, in mountain fastnesses, in wooded wilds, or on the islands of the sea. "What that means could be easily estimated by thinking back to the first days of the draft when the astounding news went forth that one out of four of these American young men was illiterate. It was then that America woke from her complacent dream of the little red schoolhouse and began to bestir herself. Now, reversing the facts, it would be seen that the slogan, 'No illiteracy in 1930,' adopted at the conference, was in a fair way to being realized.

It was obvious at the convention that the problem of the inadequate supply of trained teachers was still of primary importance. At the outbreak of the war it was well known that there were thousands of persons occupying teaching positions who themselves had less than a secondary school education. In many cases where high standards of education and training had prevailed the teaching profession has become diluted because of the inability of normal and training schools to meet the demands by reason of decreased enrollment. At many of the meetings of the convention stress was laid on the importance of maintaining high standards of teaching qualifications, and this it is believed will be done.

Encouragement was expressed because of the large numbers of teachers who are taking advantage of the opportunities available through extension courses and summer schools.

To the man interested primarily in



Dr. Payson Smith

Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, who gives impressions of national education conference

the training of the teacher the progress made in the testing and measurement of the pupil was of chief importance, as teaching the new note. Dr. Wallace C. Boyden, principal of the Boston Normal School, found this of particular interest. While the findings cannot be taken as final, they are at least illuminative, he said, and should result in increased good to the individual pupil and the advancement of education as a whole.

The National Society for the Study of Education devoted one entire year to the subject, a very good indication of its importance in modern education. The findings are throwing to one side the old idea that the child of slower mental operation needs the stimulus of the quicker child. The present method of classifying and grading pupils, mixing all kinds together, regards progress and destroys interest in the work. The quicker child is held back by the slower. He has not enough to keep him busy. The slower child is often discouraged and put out of countenance by the one who is more quick. As a result leaders are not being developed as they should be and the most is not being made of the child who may be fundamentally as sound but slower in development.

"The breadth and bigness of the discussion impressed me," said Dr. Boyden. "They talked about things that were worthwhile. We have got to look to quality of citizenship as an outgrowth of education more than ever before."

GOLD COINS MAY
SOON REAPPEAR

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special)—The recent rise in the value of the pound sterling has revived discussion about the restoration of the gold standard in Great Britain. In reply to a question in the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that it is the intention of the Government to restore a free gold market in London at the earliest opportunity. The pound sterling is now at a discount of less than 10 per cent compared with the dollar, and well-informed experts are predicting that gold parity will be restored toward the end of April or next. It is assumed that when the pound reaches the pre-war gold parity of \$4.86 the existing restrictions on the melting of gold coins and the export of gold will be withdrawn. When asked whether it was the intention of the Government to restore gold coins to circulation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that that would depend upon whether there was any public demand for the restoration of a gold coinage. The reply seemed to indicate that if the public showed a decided preference for gold coins, the Government and the banks would have to meet the public's wishes.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
Mon., March 13, at 8:15
(14th Concert of Extra Series)
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
FERRE MONTEUX, Conductor
First Violins: "New World" Symphony
Salo-Bass: "Ophelia's Spinning Wheel"
Bourgeois: Opus. 1, Lecture No. 3
LALO: Cello Concerto, with
JEAN SEDESTE: Soloist
Guests: Mrs. E. J. D. \$1 (no tax)

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order asking for an opinion on the constitutionality of the federal act is before the Senate for action; the motion to reconsider was defeated.

Investigation into conditions affecting the distribution and issue of meat products by the State Department of Agriculture would be made under a resolve reported to the Senate. The resolve is the result of the recommendation of the Commission on the Necessary prices and the question as to what extent prices might be lowered by competent legislation.

Although the House was chiefly concerned with the debate on the tax limit of the city of Boston, a few committee reports were received. A bill providing an increase in the salary of the Attorney General from \$8000 a year to \$10,000 was given reference to the next annual session, and a favorable report was given a measure providing that appeal from the decisions of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles shall not operate to delay the validity of the rulings.

Townsmen Agree
to Put Up WiresNew Hampshire Has Cooperative
Movement to Get Light Service

NEWPORT, N. H., March 10 (Special Correspondence)—The cooperative idea applied to a new field is seen in the action of the inhabitants of several country towns in Sullivan county who have contracted with the Newport Electric Light Company for the extension of its service to those communities. These towns, beginning with East Unity and Croydon and followed by Washington and North Charlestown, has agreed to enlist their residents in performing the labor necessary for the extension of service to their respective towns. The company, being relieved of the labor cost, will furnish the material and supervision for building the lines and then sell the service at rates to be adjusted by the State Public Service Commission.

Without the cooperative plan, the public utility lacked capital to extend its lines but with cooperation, the work can be done and the people expect to derive a handsome return on their labor in the way of low fees for service.

SHEPPARD-TOWNER
ACT EFFORT FAILSSenate Refuses to Discuss Bill
for Its Acceptance

Attempt to revive the bill providing that Massachusetts accept the provisions of the federal Sheppard-Towner Act was made in the Senate yesterday by Senator Lewis Parkhurst of Winchester, who moved reconsideration of the acceptance of the report of the Committee on Public Health and Social Welfare, no legislation necessary. Mr. Parkhurst said that he was neither for nor against the bill, but thought that its merits and demerits should be discussed from the floor. After some discussion, during which it was pointed out that agreement had been reached to let the question of state acceptance go over, and that an



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LUMBER DIVISION PROVES
INVALUABLE TO INDUSTRYInformation Service Receives Reports From All Parts of
World and Department Maintains Clipping
Bureau for Use of the Trade

Existing markets abroad for lumber products are to be made more easily accessible to American lumber interests, who take advantage of the information service inaugurated by the reorganized lumber division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to promote larger exports in that field.

"The Department of Commerce has realized that it can be of great service to thousands of lumber manufacturers in this country by securing information regarding foreign lumber-market conditions and disseminating it in a concise form, comprehensible to our lumber industry," said Leonard B. Gary, New England office manager, in explaining the object of the service.

"The lumber division," he continued, "offers its greatest assistance to the industry in its information service. Lumber reports are received at regular intervals from all the Department of Commerce representatives abroad, namely, commercial attaches, trade commissioners, and special agents, stationed in the principal capitals and trade centers of the world, and also from several hundred United States consular officials in every foreign country. Furthermore, the lumber division receives every important lumber publication and has on file a mass of material relating to lumber conditions abroad.

Through the department's own clipping service it receives articles of interest to the lumber trade in general, collected from every part of the world. Moreover, it is cooperating very closely with other government organizations, such as the forest service and the many geographical and technical branches of the various government departments. In this way the division is kept posted in regard to every matter of interest in its field.

"It is therefore evident that the Lumber Division is in a position to interpret the wishes of American lumber interests in regard to information desired from the Government's

foreign representatives, and to turn upon receipt of such information, to interpret it in a way satisfactory to inquirers.

"Publication of a lumber export directory is also proposed. Such a book would be a great value both to foreign buyers and to the lumber interests of this country. It would probably contain information concerning the organization of the various export companies, mills, species, cut, capacity, timber holdings, ports of loading, trade-marks, etc."

"In cases where proposed foreign laws and regulations threaten to discriminate against American lumber the Lumber Division makes a special point of taking the matter up with our representatives abroad. The division has already been successful in one case of this kind."

BUILDING PROGRAM
FOR YALE DISCUSSED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11—James Gamble Rogers of New York, consulting architect of Yale University, conferred here yesterday with the Yale Committee on plan in regard to the university's building program for the next few years. John V. Farwell of Chicago is chairman of the committee.

No statement was given out, but Mr. Rogers, in an interview tonight, said that recent published accounts of Yale's building plans were "grossly exaggerated." Although most of the buildings now planned will be in gothic architecture, Mr. Rogers said he would not recommend this as a uniform style for the university.

Mr. Rogers said the chief discussion at present concerns a proposed new library at Yale, which will cost between \$2,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Six sites are being considered.

A SALE OF
Silk CrepesCrepe de Chine
Crepe Faille
Crepe RomaineCanton Crepe
Mat Crepe
Moroccan Crepe

Monday, March 13, and the following days.

THE wanted fabrics in the fashionable colors at prices about 25 per cent less than those now prevailing on goods of equal quality.

From a manufacturer who preferred to stimulate business by turning some of his fine silks into cash at the sacrifice of his profits.

We are familiar with the beauty and wearing qualities of these goods, for these numbers have all been in our regular stock at much higher prices—for instance, those now offered at \$3.75 have been sold at not less than \$5.00 and \$5.50 a yard.

We believe we have rarely offered such an "occasion" in the fashionable fabrics of the season at the very moment when they are most wanted.

Crepe de Chine

\$3.50 Quality
At \$2.55 Yard

Cinder, Zinc, Ecu, Canna, Beaver, Navy, Black, Copenhagen, Tangerine, Poppy, Seal, Scarab, Cornflower, Periwinkle, White, Flesh, Pink, Coral.

Crepe Romaine

\$5.00 Quality
At \$3.75

Lupine, Cornflower, Scarab, Flamant, Flame, Ecu, Zinc, Russette, Seal, Navy, Black.

Canton Crepe

\$5.00 Quality
At \$3.75 Yard

Beaver, Cardinal, Seal, Crevette, Psyche, Mineral Favorite, Periwinkle, Jacot, Ivory, Men's blue, Navy, Light Navy, Midnight, Black.

"Mat" Crepe

A heavy crepe de Chine, with semi-lustrous finish. One of the leading fabrics of the season.

\$5.00 Quality
At \$3.75

Zinc, Canna, Scarab, Castor, Mohawk, Seal, Navy, Black, Ecu, Cornflower, White, Flesh.

Crepe Faille

\$5.50 Quality
At \$3.75

Zinc, Canna, Castor, Mohawk, Seal, Navy, Black, Tan, White.

Moroccan Crepe

\$4.50 Quality
At \$3.35 Yard

Navy, Black, Seal, Silver, Ecu, Jade, White.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

BOSTON

DEFEAT SAID TO BE CONCEDED
ALREADY BY ANTI-PACT GROUPEven Leading Opponents in Senate Declared Now Only
to Claim That They Control Enough Votes
to Make Ratification Count Close

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

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WASHINGTON, March 10—Saturday will witness the first real test of opposition strength in connection with the four-power treaty on Pacific possessions. Senator Lodge will demand that the Senate remain in "continuous session" until it has at least voted upon Senator Robinson's amendment binding the parties to the treaty to "refrain from all acts of aggression against any other power or powers."

Even its supporters do not expect the Robinson amendment, destined eventually to become a reservation to the treaty, to prevail. But there will be a bitter fight to force it to a vote as a means of ending debate on the four-power pact. Senator Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic member of the American delegation which signed the treaty, will take the floor in its defense tomorrow. Senator Johnson of California, Republican, "irreconcilable" opponent of the pact, has warned notice that he will attack it on Monday. Senator Borah also desires to open fire on the treaty, so that Senator Lodge's hope of stopping the flood of talk did not tonight look altogether promising.

Privately the anti-treaty group already concedes defeat. Even its leaders now only claim that they control enough votes—estimated variously at from 26 to 30—to make the ratification count close. They have abandoned hope of marshaling the one-third necessary to defeat the four-power agreement. With that cardinal pact safe in harbor, the naval implications and Chinese treaties are assured of easy passage. Even four-power pact foes like Senator Borah will offer no opposition to the naval arrangement. Democratic leaders contend that if President Harding had not made Senator Underwood a member of the American delegation, the fate of the treaty would be sealed. The minority leader has, however, enough of his colleagues in line to assure a two-thirds majority.

Another Heavy Attack

Meanwhile the Democratic-Republican irreconcilable phalanx today staged another heavy artillery attack. Senator Robinson brought up the runs which "barred" the irreconcilable yesterday. Once again the Arkansas Senator attempted to shift the American delegation out of its trenches of silence on the question of "who wrote the treaty." This time Senator Robinson singled out Secretary Hughes for his barrage. A State Department official having been quoted during the day to the effect that "four delegations signed the treaty and therefore it can truthfully be said they all wrote it," Senator Robinson declared: "That sounds like a lie."

Then ensued a vigorous attack upon the Secretary of State for his alleged

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'DRY' OFFICIAL SURE 'FLEET' WILL BE AID

State Prohibition Director Says
Mere Fact of Its Existence Will
Help to Stop Smuggling

"Establishment of a 'prohibition fleet' such as has just been assured by dispatches from Washington, stating that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, has approved the plan, will be a tremendous help in the prevention of rum-running operations all along the Atlantic coast," said Elmer C. Potter, prohibition director for Massachusetts, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "I have not the slightest doubt that these operations are being carried on at present upon a large scale, and I know of no other way of coping with the situation effectively."

"The actual physical work done by such a fleet will not be its only use, for the moral force of it alone will be a great help. The mere fact that the fleet exists will deter a large part of the smuggling which might be otherwise attempted."

"As conditions are at present, we are greatly handicapped in preventing smuggling, being able to do little unless we can be on the spot when liquor is landed, as in the recent case of the Wilkin II. This can only be done when advance information is obtained that liquor is to be brought in, and in a majority of cases, of course, such information cannot be obtained. Even then it is only possible to seize the smaller boats which bring the contraband cargo to shore, while the mother craft lies safely outside the three-mile limit and escapes with impunity."

"At present we are able to function as well as we do through the splendid cooperation of the revenue officers, who help us in every way they can. Without them we would be even more greatly handicapped than we are."

"This new fleet will be entirely directed from Washington, of course, and in no way under our control here. But it will cooperate with us perfectly, and be of a tremendous help in every way. It will doubtless act on 'tips' much the same as we do in apprehending bootleggers, with the additional advantage that it can be entirely wireless, keeping in constant touch with shore and the latest rumors of the movements of ships. Not only will it catch the smaller craft bringing liquor ashore, but can, with proper authority from the revenue officers, possibly, seize ships farther out, as in the case of the Grace and Ruby."

"We are probably not so much bothered with rum-running here in Massachusetts as officers are in the south, especially along the coast of Florida, which is so near the Bahamas and other British islands where liquor may be obtained. But we certainly have enough here to warrant the existence of the necessary funds to give us ships, and I am sincerely glad we are going to get them. Almost anything will be better than clambering around the marshes on foot, as we are doing now."

MUSIC

Loeffler's Irish Fantasies at Boston Symphony Concert

Three "Irish Fantasies" from a series of five written for voice and full orchestra were performed yesterday by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall, with John McCormack as soloist. Of these the first, "The Host of the Air," together with "The Host of the Sidhe," not performed yesterday, are amplifications of an earlier form of voice and piano which the composer wrote in 1907. The orchestral versions were written in 1920, and had their first performance yesterday. The numbers named are settings of the texts of the poet Yeats, together with "The Fiddler of Dooney," the second to be played by Mr. McCormack. The third was a setting of the old ballad by the blind bard Heffernan on the patriotic subject "Caitilin-Ni-Holahan." The program also included Mozart's "Haffner" Serenade (the first four movements), the "Lost Is My Dear Jesus" from Bach's Cantata of the same title, and the air "Take Thou for Thy very own" from his Cantata, "All They from Sheba Shall Come." The Garden Scene and "Queen Mab" Scherzo from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet."

One does not associate songs of the simple nature of Irish folk with the full modern orchestra and the modern harmonic style, nor yet with the musical path which Loeffler has lately trod. Doubts were soon set aside, however. Although technically elaborate, Loeffler's settings were true to the subject, and correspondingly simple in spirit. The voice parts were straightforward, varied completely with more than a tinge of characteristic Irish melody. These were never obscure, but always intensified by the orchestral portions, however largely and boldly planned. There were no "individual" harmonies and intervals to obtrude. It is evident that the composer of "Hera Musica" can be thoroughly objective, and yet never hampered nor tradition bound. He used freely, colorfully and creatively the resources of a huge modern orchestra. His music was a lesson in itself in piquant and unprecedented effects from the whole array of percussive instruments.

"The Host of the Air" was the most graphic of the three. The song tells of the "Little People" who will trouble one's dreams and carry off one's bride. The dream-piper is delicately described in the wood-wind, and the climax of the fancied abduction dramatically set forth in the declamatory manner which must have pleased and suited David Bispham, who sang this song, in 1907, as set for piano. "The Fiddler of Dooney" is based on a common jig tune. A mistakenly fastidious composer might have tried to make it distinctive and failed flatly. Loeffler met his jig squarely and gloried it with cumulative rhythmic point and dash, glittering and wholly fascinating. "Caitilin-Ni-Holahan"

showed a quick and subtle response to the changing moods of the lines about the maid who is fair Ireland-trodden, undaunted, tender, confident. This was the most largely achieved of the three, and full of exciting moments. It finally rose to a blood-stirring, martial fury of drums and fife.

Mr. McCormack and his orchestra acquitted themselves with impeccable brilliance in this difficult score. Mr. McCormack was, of course, ideal for the songs, and he sang them eloquently and stirringly. His soft touch of brogue lent further illusion. He seemed the more fully at home in the less congenial and not too inspired airs of Bach. The "Haffner" Serenade is an instance of Mozart's readiness to pay off an obligation or supply an occasion by plying his facile pen. It is far too good for a wedding of merchants, Haffner by name, and falls somewhat short of adding to the name of Mozart as a symphonic piece. Too often it rings hollow, while invention now and then strikes glowing sparks along the way, such as in the lovely minuet. The concert master, Richard Burgin, played the numerous solo parts with a purity of tone and delicacy of shading which justly brought him a large share of the afternoon's applause. Mr. Montoux gave a rather robust reading of the score, but responded to the nobly conceived and finely graven melody of Berlioz's Garden Scene, and the fitting fancy of his scherzo.

Concert Calendar for the Week

On Sunday afternoon, March 12, in Symphony Hall, the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, will break the custom of many years by singing a work, which if not exactly new is at least new hereabouts—Dvořák's setting of the Stabat Mater. Whatever may be thought of the great Slav's conception of the hymn, it is sure to prove a relief from the tedious operatic tinsel of Rossini to which we are so often forced to listen. The society's chorus of 400 will be assisted by Helen Stanley, Kathryn Meisla, Arthur Hackett and Clarence Whitcomb as well as by an adequately proportioned orchestra.

On Monday evening, March 13, in the same hall the fourth concert of the "extra" series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place. Pierre Montoux will lead the orchestra through Dvořák's "New World Symphony," Saint-Saëns' "Omphale's Spinning Wheel" and Beethoven's third overture to Leonora, that of the dramatic trumpet calls. Jean Bedetti, the first cellist of the orchestra, will play Lalo's concerto for that instrument. In the same hall on Thursday evening, March 16, the combined New York Philharmonic and National orchestras, under the leadership of Willem Mengelberg, will play a program from the older classics, save a work by Strauss, and even he is fast becoming of the near past at least. It will traverse the overture to Oberon, the prelude to "Lohengrin," ("Preludes" and "Ein Heldenleben," in which Selpione Guido will play the incidental violin solo.

On Friday evening, March 17, in Steinert Hall, Edith Woodman, soprano, will sing a program of promising novelty too long to quote in full. It includes an "Elegy" (violin cello obligato) by the Breton composer, Jean Hure, which should be of particular interest.

Beginning in Jordan Hall on Monday evening, March 13, and continuing every evening throughout the week (and Saturday afternoon as well) the London String Quartet will play all of Beethoven's string quartets in chronological order. This will be a unique occurrence in the musical annals of Boston. In addition to its rare educational qualities this cycle shows a commendable spirit of artistic endeavor on the part of the quartet and offers an opportunity for the musical public to peak in kind. A great artist organization paying worthy tribute to one of the world's greatest geniuses is an event not to be passed over slightly.

SUMMER TRAVEL TO MAINE SOUGHT

PORTLAND, Me., March 11.—The Maine Central Railroad announced yesterday that an agreement has been concluded with connecting lines which, it is believed, will greatly increase travel to Maine, as well as other New England states, this summer.

A reduction of about 10 per cent on fares from southern and western points will be made, other roads having met the suggestions that traffic would be much greater this year if the roads would jointly grant a concession of rates.

The roads, it also was announced, will make a special effort to interest strangers in the attractions of this section. Officials of railroads in New England will confer at once with the leading summer resort hotel men to determine probable rates for tourists during the season.

A SHAREHOLDER OF BANK INSOLVENT

Another instance of bankruptcy of shareholders as the result of the closing of the Country Politician Trust Company was recorded today in the filing of a voluntary petition in the United States District Court here by Fannie Corvin, a housewife, living at 10 Nightingale Street, Boston. Mrs. Corvin listed her liabilities at \$2441 and her assets at nothing. The largest item of her liabilities was \$220 owed the Commonwealth Trust Company, as the assessment on 22 shares of stock.



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WARNER SUIT ISSUE OF WIDE INTEREST

Public Largely Concerned on
How Far Candidates Can Go
in Criticizing Each Other

TAUNTON, Mass., March 11.—Interest in the slander suit brought by Joseph E. Warner, at one time Speaker of the Massachusetts House, against Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, which is now on trial in the Bristol County Superior Civil Court before Judge Nelson P. Brown and a jury, centers largely in the determination of just how far one candidate for state officer may go in criticisms of another candidate.

In the trial of the case, which is to be resumed here on Monday, Mr. Fuller yesterday through his attorney, John W. Cummings of Fall River, admitted sending to many newspapers copies of his speeches containing charges that Mr. Warner, as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, reaped pecuniary advantage through the practice of his then law associate, Harold P. Hathaway of Taunton, before legislative committees which Mr. Warner, as Speaker, had appointed.

It was because of these charges, reiterated at several times and places by Mr. Fuller against Mr. Warner, when both men were candidates in 1920 for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, that Mr. Warner, after being defeated in the primaries, brought suit for \$100,000 damages to his character as a citizen, a legislator and as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

In his bill of declarations, Mr. Warner charged that Mr. Fuller had accused him of sharing fees with Harold P. Hathaway, with whom the plaintiff has had his law desk for several years, when Mr. Hathaway went before committees in the State House which Mr. Warner as Speaker had appointed. The various charges made by the defendant were recounted in detail and denied specifically both by John L. Hall of counsel for the plaintiff and by Mr. Warner himself on the witness stand late yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Warner admits that he introduced Mr. Hathaway, in whose law offices he has had desk room for years, to William F. Garcelon, counsel for the Arkwright Club and for the Fall River Manufacturers Association some three years ago, when he was Speaker but he denies that he knew that Mr. Hathaway was engaged by Mr. Garcelon to appear for the cotton manufacturers before the legislative committee on education and speak for it in relation to the hours of labor in their mills. Mr. Warner declares that when he heard of this he asked Benjamin Loring Young, now Speaker of the House and then Republican floor leader, to go before the committee on education and oppose the bill and secure its defeat which he did.

Mr. Warner also charged the Lieutenant-Governor with circulating charges similar to those which he made upon the stump and in the newspapers by means of circular letters through many automobile agencies and garages in Massachusetts. A copy of such a circular letter was read and admitted by the defendant to be what it purported to be, who is of the Boston law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, declared that Mr. Fuller, realizing that Mr. Warner was his most formidable rival for the Republican nomination of lieutenant-governor, determined to destroy him politically and that he seized upon Mr. Hathaway's legislative activities as a plausible means of attacking Mr. Warner.

Mr. Hall said that Mr. Fuller had challenged Mr. Warner to reply to these charges on the same political platform with him. He said that at a mass meeting held in Convention Hall in Boston, Mr. Fuller had been invited to be present, where Mr. Warner would confront him. He said Mr. Fuller pleaded a previous engagement and that Mr. Warner had replied specifically to all of Mr. Fuller's charges and then had washed his hands of such a method of campaigning.

Newspaper reporters told of attending political meetings and hearing Mr. Warner and Mr. Fuller speak and also of publishing the reports of the meetings which have given rise to the present action at law.

Attorney Hall declared that no candidate is justified in defaming another candidate in a campaign in his effort to get political advantage. Mr. Hall insisted that Mr. Warner's reputation had never received a blemish until Mr. Fuller had attacked him on the political stump and implied that he was using his office as Speaker for his own personal and private pecuniary gain.

The plaintiff will be supported in his contention by from eight to 10 witnesses while Mr. Fuller has summoned about 50 witnesses. The courtroom in the Taunton courthouse, an unusually large room, was well filled the first day of the trial for it has attracted interest from one end of the State to the other.

The sessions of the court on Monday are expected to attract many spectators, as it was declared by those who ought to know that Gov. Channing H. Cox will be a voluntary witness in the case. It is understood that the defense has asked the Governor to be present.



Miss Mary Anderson

Chief of Woman's Bureau of United States Department of Labor

VALUE EXPLAINED OF VOCATIONAL AID

Dr. Payson Smith Tells Views at
Association Meeting

Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Woman's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, and Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, featured the program at the winter conference of the New England Vocational Guidance Association held this afternoon at Boston University.

Miss Anderson spoke briefly, her stay in Boston being of the shortest. She re-emphasized the importance of vocational guidance for women, declaring that with the great influx of women into industry during the war, this phase of the situation has assumed such vast proportions that it needed the most careful and thoughtful attention, and should be given a definite place in any study of vocational guidance.

Special interest was attached to the remarks of Dr. Smith, as they were the first he has made on vocational guidance at any public meeting. Counselors should never allow themselves to lose sight of the distinction between real guidance and mere "job-getting," he declared. To achieve the end of the right place for the right person, there should be a real sympathy of understanding on the part of the counselor for the individual seeking the position.

Short reports on work were made by Miss Susan J. Ginn, director of vocational guidance in the Boston schools; Dr. Richard D. Allen, director of the work in Providence, R. I.; E. S. Riley, vocational counselor in the Lawrence Evening High School, and Dr. John M. Brewer, director of the bureau of vocational guidance at Harvard University. The last named spoke chiefly of the recent Chicago conference, reviewing the discussion on that occasion. It was noted that while the scope of the work is broadening, methods are resolving themselves into accepted forms simplifying the solution of the problems presented.

Urges "Law and Order" Education

It is the supreme duty of the schools and colleges to educate the people so as to create a public opinion which will insist on a reign of law and order and the protection of the country's great wealth, declared Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools of the city of Boston, at the forty-first annual dinner of the Colby College Alumni Association of Boston, at the Hotel Westminister last night. Holman Day, author, in commenting upon the many special "weeks" which have been launched for various purposes recently, said he wished "we could have 52 weeks of minding one's own business."

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Scarfs, 36, 45 to 54 in. 2.35 to 2.85

age of values and cancellation of contracts hit us so hard that we lost nearly \$12,000,000 in assets within two years. The business is founded on the rock of integrity and is sound."

POSTMASTERSHIP CONTEST REOPENED

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 11 (Special).—Word from Washington that the Senate in open session passed a resolution yesterday requesting President Harding to return the confirmation of Frank D. Babcock as postmaster of Haverhill, thus temporarily rescinding its action of the day before, has opened up the postmastership controversy afresh and with increased vigor.

The report of the confirmation caused much satisfaction among the supporters of Mr. Babcock and consternation among those who opposed him. The situation became more befogged when later in the day George F. McNamara, acting postmaster, and William H. Jackson, the candidate for the position who ranked second in the second examination, received telegrams stating that the confirmation was a mistake and that an investigation of the appointment in alleged violation of the civil service rules would be held. These were verified later by the action of the Senate.

Mr. Babcock's friends state that they will welcome any investigation of the entire business and assert that the opposition to the appointee has much more to fear from an investigation than they have. It is claimed that in the two first examinations but little notice was taken by Mr. Babcock's business experience and his war record, the latter being his service on one of the draft boards. Mr. Babcock was in third place in the first two examinations but did not get quite enough to qualify, it is asserted.

PRESIDENT PLAYS GOLF AT ORMOND

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 11 (By the Associated Press).—Landing from the houseboat of E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, President Harding played 18 holes of golf over the Ormond course today instead of the Sea Breeze links as had been planned. Speaker Charles G. Gillett, Under-Secretary Fletcher and Mr. McLean made up the foursome with the President. A large crowd had gathered at the Sea Breeze course expecting the President to play there. Another crowd saw him drive off on the Ormond Links. The trip from St. Augustine was without incident and the party was in complete seclusion as their craft was not equipped with wireless.

Boston & Maine Case Considered

Following the hearing yesterday, the legislative Committee on Railroads has reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Edmund D. Codman for a resolution by the General Court against modification or abrogation of the decree divorcing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad from control of the Boston & Maine Railroad through stock ownership.

Legion to Meet in New Bedford

New Bedford was chosen as the place of the annual state convention of the American Legion, to be held Aug. 11-13, by a vote of the executive committee yesterday. The committee also decided to issue a charter to the Col. Charles Young Post in Roxbury.

Radcliffe Lecture Is Changed

Prof. R. B. Merriman, of the history departments of Harvard University and Radcliffe College, will give a lecture on "Queen Elizabeth" in Sanders Theater, Cambridge Monday at 4:30 p. m. The lecture will be open to the public and takes the place of Prof. Charles H. Haskins' lecture in the Radcliffe Endowment Lecture Course, given by Harvard professors.

STRONG PLEA MADE FOR NATURE STUDY

Both Pupil and Teacher Need
It, Is the Speaker's
Declaration

Developing in the student a love and appreciation of nature study, so that he may exercise more independent observation and ability to interpret every day incidents in his own way, was advocated by Miss Pearl McCoy, head of the English department in the State Normal School at Bridgewater, in a short address given at a meeting of The New England Association of Teachers of English this morning in Huntington Hall, Boylston Street.

Too often, Miss McCoy believes, the teacher falls into the easy habit of assigning his routine ideas to the student year after year, quite forgetting that the great assigners of original things are the fields, the birds and the trees. English study and nature study are synonymous terms. In a group project where several students work together on a research problem, the student learns to think for himself, to challenge his coworker's ideas, to compose his thoughts in writing and to develop that critical and analytical sense without which real leadership cannot be attained. He is thrown on his own resources instead of on those of the teacher.

"Nature in the New Poetry" was explained by Miss Anita P. Forbes, teacher of English in the public high school, Hartford, Conn., and author of "Modern Poetry," an anthology of verse from many lands. Miss Forbes substantiated the previous speaker's point of view, describing a general reaction of present-day writers to nature subjects, as opposed to the formal style and subject matter of the Victorians.

A pictorial excursion through the larger national parks of the west was provided by George H. Browne, head of the English department of Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge. More than 200 lantern slides helped to vivify the lecture, with graphic maps for purposes of location, and original views, in color and sketch, of the west's famous gardens. Mr. Browne urged an outdoor summer for the English teacher, indicating that not only the student but the teacher needed to "get back to nature."

At the business meeting of the association the following officers were elected for the year: President, Prof. H. C. Webster of the English department of Harvard University; vice-president, Sally Freeman Dawes, Quincy High School, Quincy; secretary-treasurer, A. B. DeMille of Winthrop Highlands; editor, Charles Swain Thomas of Harvard University; executive committee, Orren H. Smith, Northeastern College, Boston; C. A. Cockayne, Technical High School, Springfield; Percy W. Long, state department of University Extension, Boston; Caroline M. Doonan, Newton Technical High School, and Prof. Ada Snell, Mt. Holyoke High School.

Pittsburgh Men Change Quarters

PITTSBURGH, March 11.—The Pittsburgh baseball club expected to stage a brief workout today at the training quarters in West Baden, Ind., and then prepared for the trip to the regular camp at Hot Springs, Ark. The club will leave West Baden tonight, the only stop being a brief layover at Memphis, Tenn. The training program was upset yesterday by bad weather. Manager George Gibson being forced to make use of the wooden track instead of the soggy field.

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PRINCE OF WALES FETED AT MYSORE

Tour of India Progresses Amid
Popular Welcomes and Fur-
ther Signs of Unrest

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—From Madras the Prince proceeded for a day's visit to Bangalore which is an important center in South India for the army and the Royal Air Force. Here on the testimony of reliable eye-witnesses enormous crowds gathered to meet the royal visitor and gave him a most enthusiastic reception.

The Prince's departure was marked by an enthusiastic scene as his arrival when he left for the important native State of Mysore, the third largest native State in India, and a place rich in historical memories dating back to the early days of British advance in southern India. It was in their state that the Duke of Wellington, then, then Colonel and General Wellesley, first began to forge ahead as a leader of men.

Mysore is beautifully situated at the point where the eastern and western ghats converge into the Nilgiri hills, and lies at an altitude of 3000 feet. On arrival at 3:30, His Royal Highness was met by the Maharaja. The guard of honor was furnished by the State troops in their quaint medieval uniforms. The usual ceremonies were observed, the Maharaja paying a formal call on His Royal Highness at Government House, and the latter returning the visit shortly afterwards.

Majestic Illuminations

The illuminations at night were conceived on a truly majestic scale. On Friday night the Prince attended at the Maharaja's palace what was tersely described as a musical entertainment. It seems to have rivaled Bharatpur. The palace was a flaming mass of golden light, and the grounds were thronged with a crowd of 15,000, when at a given signal the place was plunged into the completest darkness, relieved only by the gigantic illuminated fleur de lys on Chamundi Hill. The musical entertainment, which was of the weird nature usually associated with Indian music, followed. On Monday the 23rd of January, His Royal Highness returned to the capital, and that night amid enthusiastic scenes he started on his long journey for Hyderabad.

The political situation in India continues cloudy. All the members at the recent Bombay conference agreed that Mr. Gandhi has become a dictatorial megalomaniac who rushes from one grievance to another, and expressed a wish to see law and order maintained. But they failed to face the facts and were utterly unable to make any constructive or practical suggestions for meeting the menace presented by Mr. Gandhi.

Bane of the Moderates

Too great a reliance on theory, and an inability to get to grips with realities has unfortunately been the bane of Moderate politicians in this country, but there is a small minority which sees the situation more clearly.

HUNGARY FAILS TO PASS BUDGET BUT TREASURY PAYS OFFICIALS

Situation Caused No Great Anxiety in Hungarian
Government Circles, But There Is Considerable
Criticism of Their Economic Policy

BUDAPEST, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The first day of the new year saw Hungary in an exiles state, Parliament having failed to vote the budget before the end of 1921. This occurred once before, in 1898. At that time the thought that the country might come to an exiles state caused great anxiety. The salaries of officials only were paid by the Treasury; all other payments had to be delayed until the country had a lawfully-voted budget. At the present time, however, neither the Premier, Count Bethlen, nor his Minister of Finance feel alarmed about the situation in the first place, because the Government has credits that have not been mentioned in any budget, and, secondly, because, as was repeatedly pointed out by the speakers of the Opposition, the country, in fact, has already been in an exiles state for two years.

So far, many an important speech has been delivered against the economic policy of the Government. The unwarranted favoritism shown toward sundry enterprises by allowances of import and export licenses was sharply criticized. Conflicting curtailment from which the foreign trade is suffering, and difficulties of transport, have put the whole export trade in a very critical situation. The flour export practically came to a complete standstill. At one particular time, the Government forbade the export of stocks already sold, because of the revision of the export premium, which took several weeks to settle.

Heavy Import Taxes Assessed

The government, on the other hand, charged imports with such heavy taxes, that as a result trade and industry have come almost to a complete standstill. Never did the lack of money affect conditions in a more marked manner than on the occasion of the last Christmas market. The Minister of Finance, however, is not inclined to adopt the proposal of several economists, asking for an inflation of the currency. The Need Institution, it is true, has promised to pawn the values, quoted on the Budapest Exchange, to an amount of 30 per cent of the quotation, but it seems determinedly opposed to go further along this line.

The currency of the shares would naturally rise as a result of the inflation; on the other hand, however, one has to take into consideration that this would cause a general increase in the cost of living, and this point of view weighs heavily against

Mr. Jamnador Dwarakadas's speech created a great impression. He asked the House not to forget the past. The Malabar rebellion and the unmentionable things that took place during the Bombay riots should open their eyes to what was coming if the revolutionary movement was allowed to continue. In Bombay even the wife of their Deputy President was stoned. The Government had been extremely patient and forbearing. He asked the House to believe that he had done more than anybody else for securing a conference, and peace, but he and others had failed, for which Mr. Gandhi alone was responsible, for he had banged the door.

Sir William Vincent emphasized that the Government's policy had been to let the non-cooperation movement alone, so long as it remained peaceful and constitutional. Every effort had been made to meet the legitimate wishes of educated opinion, but the only reply of Mr. Gandhi and his followers had been a steady stream of sedition, taking the form of boycotts, attempts on the loyalty of the police, and the troops, the Malabar rebellion, and disorder in many centers. Sir William reported sights which he had witnessed in the Malabar area and mentioned that he was in Calcutta at the time of the hartal.

Sir William had little difficulty in showing that with the Non-Cooperators "practice and precept were poles apart," and added "I am amazed at the audacity of those who accuse the Government of interfering with the liberty of the subject. Who in reality has interfered more with the liberty of the subject, or to the same extent, as members of Mr. Gandhi's party? Who is it that will not allow those who wish to welcome the prince to do so? Who boycotts and intimidates those who venture to serve the Crown or wish to buy or sell foreign piece goods? Who prevents reasonable respect being shown to the dead?"

Non-Cooperation in the form of the boycott of foreign goods has led to a curious result in Calcutta. The majority of shopkeepers in the bazaars were terrorized or persuaded into destroying their stocks of foreign cloth, or in disposing of them at panic prices. This gave the Afghan, Pathan, and Aridi trader, always to be found at all the leading trade centers, the opportunity for which he craved. He bought up these stocks and set up in business himself. Here he sells foreign cloth, and being a strong and stalwart character pays not the slightest heed to the extortions of the pickets. The latter are afraid of him.

Aerial Couriers in Syria

BEIRUT, Syria, Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—The system of aerial couriers is being extended from day to day. New aerial stations are being established for this purpose. After the central station of Aleppo the French Government has installed a new one at Latakia, to connect the littoral with the interior by way of Hama, across the mountains of the Nousseiries. Thus the country of the Alawites, which was formerly almost cut off from any postal privileges, will at once benefit by the most modern and rapid means of communication. The aerial mail at present flies twice a week between Hama and Latakia.

adopting such a course. In the matter under discussion the financial advisers of the minister point out the unhappy example of German Austria, and declare that nobody who is conscious of any responsibility whatever can help to bring about such a situation in Hungary. In spite of the precarious conditions through which both trade and industry are struggling, the Minister of Finance continues to collect the various taxes imposed by his predecessor. The income and property taxes, as they were fixed for 1919, will also serve as a basis for the years 1920, 1921 and 1922, and, as a matter of fact, will continue to be collected until new tax valuations have been established. The war profit taxes, now in arrears, will doubtless be collected in the near future, though it is obvious to those aware of the situation that the Treasury will have many a disappointment in this direction.

French Company to Help Rebuilding
The great interest evinced by some French groups in the Hungarian economic situation is spoken of here in economic circles. Lately an interview took place here between the delegates of a French financial group and a representative of the Government, relating to the construction of dwelling houses. The French declared that a company was ready to be floated in Budapest that would start the rebuilding of dwelling houses all over the country, and would at the same time grant to the owners of house property sinking loans in French francs. The company was also prepared to build houses for renting in Budapest against an allowance of only 10 per cent. The company would also agree to buy the required machinery and materials in Hungary, and to take over the Hungarian industry altogether.

M. Balloche, the French State Secretary for the rebuilding of the devastated districts, was staying recently in Budapest, and discussed with the representatives of sundry branches of the building industry the purchase of building materials, agrarian implements and electro-technical articles. The representatives of the Hungarian industry pointed out to the French statesman that no important stocks were available, but with a firm order and satisfactory advances of capital, they were prepared to undertake supplies for France. M. Balloche said he would take this matter under consideration, and consequently the decision of the French Government is here awaited with tremendous interest.

BRITISH AUDIENCES HEAR 'DRY' HISTORY

Fabian Meeting Example of Effort of Prohibitionists—
American Speaks

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—A public discussion on prohibition, arranged by the Fabian Society, in Essex Hall, Strand, revealed a preponderance of feeling in its favor that evidently surprised some of the audience. The chairman, Dr. Lawson Dodd, remarked that the size and representative character of the gathering was proof of the importance of the subject and the growing interest in it.

The discussion was opened by Mrs. Jessie Haver Butler of Washington, who for three years before she came to England was working for the National Consumers' League and the National League of Women Voters, and did a good deal of lobbying at Congress on behalf of legislative measures for the welfare of women and children. She was in the Senate when the prohibition amendment was passed. Mrs. Butler has addressed many meetings throughout Great Britain, and is much impressed by the keen interest British people are taking in prohibition, and their sympathetic reception to her.

Success in America

Mrs. Butler explained that she took to the platform because of her desire that British people should know the facts of prohibition and not be misled by misrepresentations. "If," she said, "English people come to believe that the American nation is dominated by a narrow-minded, intolerant minority group, that might have serious results when we come to adjust matters of mutual concern."

She traced the growth of the prohibition movement, and added that workers for other reforms had been greatly heartened by the prohibition victory. It had often seemed, she said, that although the American people were a democracy, there were powerful forces at work that constantly thwarted the very purposes for which the country had been founded. The prohibition victory had shown that it was possible for the Nation, by courage and persistence, to make its will prevail over selfish and vicious interests, and now that liquor was out of the way social reformers would be able to devote their time and energy to other urgent questions.

Mrs. Butler's address was followed by a volley of questions, but for the most part these showed open-mindedness and a genuine desire for further information.

Agreed With Socialism

Sir Arthur Newsholme, who also spoke, said that, having lived for the greater part of two years in America, traveling through the whole of the United States, lecturing in the principal cities, and moving in various circles, he had come to the conclusion that so far nothing but good had resulted from prohibition, and that it would be an increasing blessing. He had talked with many university people and others of good social standing, and, without a single exception, even those who had voted against prohibition said they would not vote to overthrow it. There was no prospect of the policy being reversed. He had been astonished to hear at a Fabian meeting the complaint that prohibition was an interference with individual liberty, for the essence of Socialism was government of the minority by the majority.

Prohibition was really an altruistic movement on the part of the majority in order that the minority might be rescued from the bane of alcoholism, which caused poverty, misery and crime. He had not the slightest doubt that England, if she were not to be left behind in the race of nations, would have to follow the example of America.

Mr. G. Bernard Shaw pointed out that as public morality advanced the civilized state put certain things outside the realm of discussion and voting, and would not tolerate them under any conditions. When the truth about alcohol was brought home to any intelligent community it became a question whether the free traffic in it was not so disastrous that it might be put into the same category as murder and theft.

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LENINE DISCARDS
COMMUNIST IDEASGreater Part of Russian People
Said to Approve His Conduct

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—It has been shown in the discussion at the ninth session of the Pan-Russian Congress of the Soviets that the greater part of the country approves the action of the Lenin group in sacrificing many of the Communist tenets, with a view to an economical reconstruction of Russia. The opposition of the extremists, which is considerable within the party, is practically nil compared with that of the population, which longs only for peace and economical improvement.

From the successful point of view of the new policy of the Moscow Government, the following resolution, voted with unanimity regarding the famous Tobeka, is characteristic: "The Congress considers that the consolidation of the Soviet power, as much at home as abroad, enables the curtailment of the scope of action of the extraordinary commission for the struggle against the counter-revolution, by reduction of its control to the infringements of Soviet laws. In this spirit, the Congress confers to the presidents of the Central Executive Committee the care of revising, with the shortest delay possible, the statutes of the extraordinary commission and its reorganization upon the lines of its diminished competence."

Another resolution invites the Commissioner of Justice to take the necessary steps in order that the popular tribunals controlling free trade do not limit their activity. Lastly, the resolution enlarges upon the necessity of proceeding to a political education of the masses, governed by a sense of respect to the laws of the republic.

In the very complicated system of the government of the Soviets, the Pan-Russian Congress plays the part of a parliament whose members are elected by the local Soviets with a majority of the country Soviets. The congress, which is comprised of 1500 members, meets but rarely and its sessions are very short, in the course of which the broad lines of the policy of the Government are discussed and the conduct thereof voted upon.

It simultaneously proceeds to the election of the Central Executive Committee from its members, among whom are generally the folk commissioners and other high officials of the Soviet State. This committee, of which the

President (Mr. Kalinine) is considered as Chief of State, is the permanent legislative organ, possessing, however, some given executive functions. The council of folk commissioners, whereof Kalinine is President, is thus equal to a council of ministers, with administrative and sometimes legislative powers which are very liberal. This "Council" ("Soviet" in Russian) is responsible to the Central Committee and the Soviet Congress.

BRITISH POLITICS PIVOT
ABOUT MR. LLOYD GEORGELabor and Liberals Are Divided as Climax of Long
Battle of Premier Approaches and Conserva-
tives' Hostility Grows

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The days of the present Parliament are numbered. A certain amount of necessary business must be done; the Treasury, which is well nigh empty, must be replenished by votes on account; and effect must be given to the Irish Treaty; but as soon thereafter as possible, the third Parliament of King George will come to an end.

The sooner the better, so far as the government is concerned, for its position grows more difficult every day.

Tory Malcontents
There can be no question that the Prime Minister, whose political instinct works like a sixth sense, was characteristically quick-sighted when he wanted to have a dissolution in January on his return from Cannes. At that time the sky was a good deal clearer than it is today. Everything seemed going well with the Irish peace; there was the promise of a genuine attempt to straighten out the economic tangle of Europe and there were vague but comforting hopes that the Geddes report would be made operative in large curtailment of public expenditure and a sensible lightening of the heavy burden of taxation.

In the realization of these things there might be hitches and, not improbably, disappointment. It was better, therefore, to ask for a vote of confidence on account rather than to await results which might not come up to expectation. Moreover, with a democracy, a prospectus is a better "spell-binder" than a balance sheet.

The Tory mutiny and the fresh international complication arising out of the fall of M. Briand compelled Mr. Lloyd George to put off the dissolution awhile, and now that the sky, both at home and abroad, is a good deal more threatening, and it is clear that the Government does not intend to go the whole hog with the cuts in expenditure recommended by the Geddes committee, the prospects of the Coalition at the polls looks less promising. To be sure, the Tory malcontents have, with a few exceptions, come back to heel, and the responsible Conservative leaders have declared that the maintenance of the Coalition is, for the present, essential to the national interest. But the Conservatives—they have now officially returned to that designation, "Unionist" having become an appellation of no meaning—are still very sullen partners in the Coalition, and very resentful of the necessity of Mr. Lloyd George's premiership.

Premier Without Rival
The Tories have realized now that they cannot purge the Premier of his democratic instincts and leanings; and if they could find a leader of any prestige and courage they, or at least the greater part of them, would break away. Nor are the Coalition Liberals very happy in the partnership, for they deeply resent the Tory occupation, by virtue of the pact, of a number of seats which are traditionally Liberal, and their inability to secure a fresh and fair allocation.

The Coalition, in fact, is only held together by the fact that Mr. Lloyd George remains without a rival in English politics. There never was a day when the country was so short of men who could reasonably be regarded as alternatives to the present head of the Government. It was, un-

doubtedly, Mr. Lloyd George who carried the Coalition to victory in 1918, and the only question is how far his hold upon the public has waned in that intervening period which has brought so much disappointment and disillusion.

Labor Is Divided

Little light is thrown upon the question by the by-elections, which more often than not reflect some ephemeral expression of public opinion, but while it would be idle to ignore the fact that the prestige of the government has appreciably slumped of late months, it does not appear that the personal popularity of the Prime Minister has diminished in anything like the same degree.

He and the Coalition will be helped by the weakness and ineffectiveness of the opposition. Twelve months or so ago it seemed that Labor might win a great triumph at the next election. It was winning seat after seat at by-elections; it was gaining adherents from outside the ranks of manual labor. But the disastrous strikes of last year, and the abortive attempt to drag the nation by direct action, have given it a bad setback, depleted its campaign funds, and divided its ranks. It has the further disadvantage that it has many leaders, but they cannot agree who shall be the greatest. They will undoubtedly win seats at the general election, but the time when they will be strong enough to form a Labor Government is not yet.

Attitude of Liberals

As for the Independent Liberals, otherwise the "Wee Frees," they are in a parlous way, without any real program beyond personal hostility to Mr. Lloyd George. One might almost say without a leader too, for Mr. Asquith's leadership has been of a flimsy character. He has never been at home in the present House of Commons, where he is uncomfortably elbowed by Labor on the Front Opposition benches, and where he misses the support of the cheers that used to come from the back benches in the old days. There has been a movement of late to induce him to make way for Lord Grey of Fallodon, who, after a long period of seclusion, has come back again into the political arena. The movement is backed by Lord Cowdray, who is prepared to dip deeply into his long purse to provide campaign funds. But the rank and file of the party have never liked Lord Grey, whose Liberalism has always been of the Imperialistic order, and who has always maintained an attitude of frigid aloofness from all but a select coterie.

From time to time there are rumors that Mr. Lloyd George will resign before the general election; they are a weak invention. When the election comes, he will go into the fight with the courage and determination to win which have made him what he is, and he will be hard hit if defeat comes. Yet it would not be without its compensation. He has now been continuously in ministerial office for over 16 years, six as Prime Minister. Thanks to Mr. Carnegie, he is not without sufficient means for retirement, and retirement would not only give him rest but leisure for things he has long wanted to do, some writing, for example. The book he could write about the war and the peace-making would surely be among the best sellers.



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JAPANESE
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OF INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONThe Travel Club of America Will Show New York
Ways and Means of Visiting Far-Away Lands
and of Seeing America Too

New York, March 6 (Special)
In opening its first international exposition on March 25 in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, the Travel Club of America is undertaking to depict travel in its real meaning of a joyous pilgrimage, in which troublesome railway connections, anxious choosing of hotels and fruitless asking of questions have no rightful part. Incidentally the exposition will give many persons an opportunity to see, without traveling, glimpses of the native life of other countries with their arts and crafts and to realize their own part in the affairs of the world.

Charts, motion pictures and printed information of all kinds will illustrate travel routes, making the minarets of Islam, the exotic gardens of Spain, the white cities of Algeria and the antique charm of India seem accessible to the American, and creating new interest in the scenes of his own country.

The United States Bureau of National Parks and the United States Department of Commerce will have exhibits, and from Holland, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, the Philippines and Monte Carlo there will be official government displays, Eskimos, South Sea and Oriental silk spinners will in person show how they pursue their native industries.

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EGYPTIAN SUGAR
RULE CONTINUEDProhibition of Imports Extended
—Market Riots Non-Political

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Contrary to the official announcement made in November last, the control of sugar prices by the Egyptian Government is not to cease at once. Owing, it is stated in a communiqué issued by the Supplies Department, to the consumption falling short of the estimate there appears to be a considerable surplus of sugar which was produced under special terms with the Sugar Company, holding the monopoly for Egypt, and the the cultivators.

In order to permit the company to dispose of this costly sugar without loss, the prohibition of sugar imports has been temporarily extended, but it has been found possible, on the other hand, to reduce very considerably the price of sugar.

In spite of this fact, the position appears to be far from satisfactory. Further, the present price is still about double that at which sugar could be imported, and thus Egypt is paying dearly to foster its sugar industry.

The trouble at the markets, which is proclaimed by local politicians as evidence of the success of the boycott of British institutions, is in reality non-political. Some 20 years ago a British company, under the name of The Egyptian Markets Ltd., obtained a concession to erect suitable market places at the chief country centers; and to control in their way the local live stock trade. As agents for the Government the company has rendered valuable services in securing many improvements in the organization and control of these fairs. No sales of live stock on market days are permitted outside the enclosed market, and all animals entering it are imposed with a light tax of a few pence.

Although the fellah dislikes any regulation which costs him money, the markets have become well established, and up till recently few thought of evading their control. The political propagandist was not slow to play upon the feelings of the fellah and had little difficulty in stirring up the old resentment against having to pay a fee, however small, for exhibiting his cattle for sale.

The result has been that in one or two markets the native police had to inflict a few casualties before those holding an illegal market would disperse. At other places the markets have been closed, and this will probably be the best measure to take, as without his weekly "sug" the fellah feels lost. Certainly there is no reason to believe that this unrest will be anything but short lived.

New Electoral Law Expected

BEIRUT, Syria, Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—According to Al-Balag, the project of the electoral law for the Grand Lebanon is now under consideration by the High Commissionariat. Immediately after the census, the electoral law will come into force. The elections will be conducted by the system of the vote of the second degree. Every 30,000 citizens will be entitled to a deputy.

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Same in black morocco leather, with purple or grey silk lining—colored silk purse to match.

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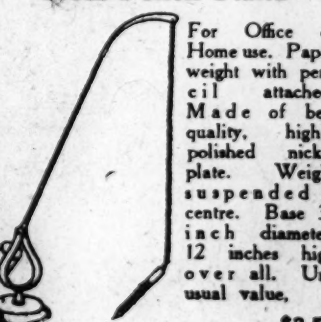
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Cross Pullman Bag



A tidy-up bag for women. Convenient for Motor or Train traveling. Made of rubberized silk, in attractive colors. Fitted with mirror, comb, hair brush, nail and tooth brushes, and toilet accessories. *Size 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches. Draw-string fastening.....\$17.00
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BOSTON TAX RATE BILL IS ADVANCED

House Passes to Third Reading the Measure Which Fixes a Limit of \$12.25

In a debate marked by personalities and politics, the question of the tax limit of the City of Boston roused the House yesterday, filled every desk on the floor and attracted many to the galleries. Representative Martin Lomasney led the fight against taking off the "lid" from the tax limit of Boston, and the bill fixing a limit of \$12.25 was finally ordered to a third reading, and the Shattuck amendment to take off the tax limit for one year was rejected.

Representative Martin Hays took up the cudgel for the Shattuck amendment after Representative Davis B. Keniston had opened the debate by urging passage of the limit bill. He declared that Mayor Curley is moving for honest government and should be allowed "to have his way for once." He asserted that he is willing to trust the Mayor to do well because he is convinced that that is Mr. Curley's intention.

Rep. Elijah Adlow rose in opposition, declaring that the finances of Boston are chaotic and that it would be unsafe to lift the lid. The Finance Commission says \$12 is enough and the committee has allowed \$12.25. If Mr. Curley intends to keep within this limit he would not ask to have it removed. The Republican administration is "doing better by" the present Mayor than it did by his predecessor in office.

Representative George H. Newhall pointed out that the tax limit bill is for one year only, and Representative James Brown urged the House to stand by the policy of 40 years. Representative Henry Shattuck defended his amendment, pointing out that the tax limits were taken off all cities save Boston in 1913.

Mr. Lomasney then launched a personal attack at Mr. Hays, criticizing his record and other members of the House. Speaker Young rapped the Representative to order and objected to the injection of personalities. Mr. Lomasney reiterated his plea of yesterday against taking off the curb from the city and Representative John W. McCormack championed the amendment, declaring that the finance commission was almost unanimous in recommending a limit of \$12.25. He said that the amendment was a "motivating force" in Boston finances. Recriminations passed back and forth, intermingled with arguments for and against the limitation of Boston's tax.

On the amendment of Representative Benjamin Lane, to cut the limit to \$12, the vote was almost unanimous. The Shattuck amendment "lifting the lid" was equally definite as was the vote on passage of the bill to a third reading.

Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

IN the Eleventh Congressional district, the present Representative, George Holden Tinkham, undoubtedly will seek reelection for a fifth term. Congressman Tinkham can point to his constituents to the work he did for a national housing commission which got him widespread and favorable newspaper mention at the time he was contending for his advanced views on this problem in the House.

Mr. Tinkham has been a member and is a member of the important committee on appropriations and he was appointed by Speaker Gillett to the special committee on the preparation of a national budget. There are no mean preferences in so large and representative a body as the lower house of Congress and will give the Eleventh district Congressman good material for argument for re-election by the Republicans and reelection by his constituents without regard to party.

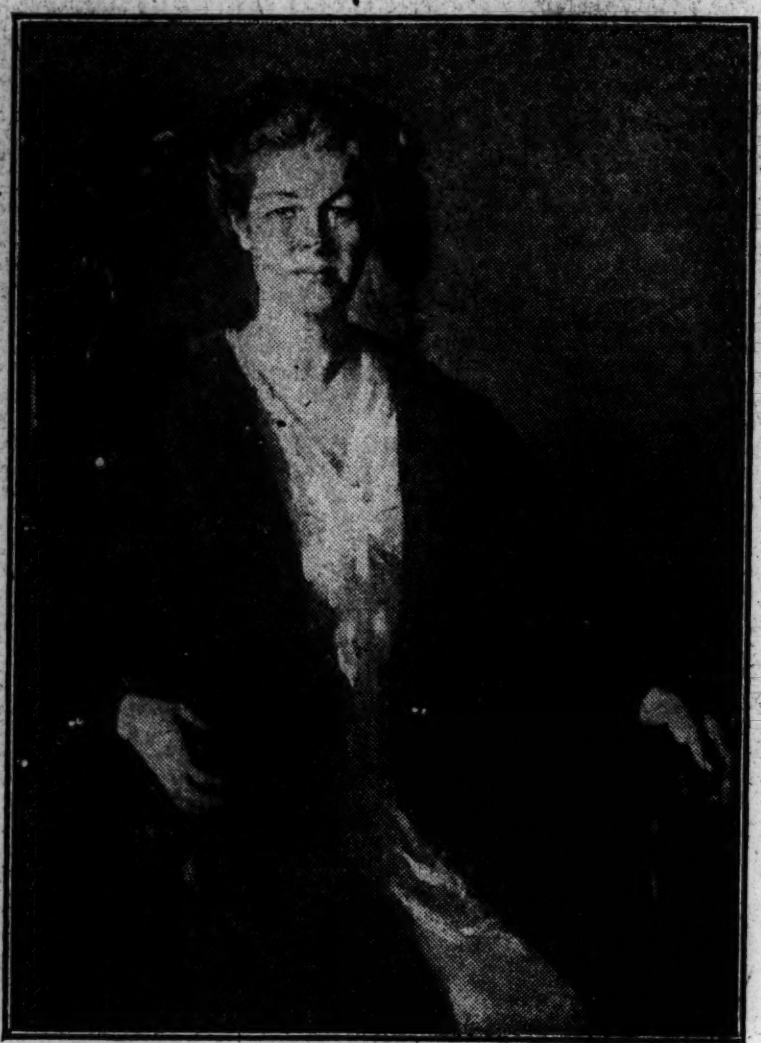
In reviewing Mr. Tinkham's work in Congress, it must not be forgotten that he was not an advocate of national prohibition. That fact he has never sought to hide nor to gloss over. Were the Legislature to reapportion his district along with the other Congressional districts in Massachusetts, things might be different with Mr. Tinkham as well as with certain others of this state's delegation.

Representation is a problem which the Republican leaders in Massachusetts seem reluctant to approach and grapple. Perhaps, and this is not said unadvisedly, the state leaders in the workaday harness are awaiting advice—orders might be the more appropriate but less polite word—from Washington.

Party commands from Washington are handed out more gingerly these days than used to be the case. The national party leaders, both Democratic and Republican, realize that the people are showing less and less inclination to take directions and to obey just because political chiefs and sheiks give the nod. This condition obtains in Massachusetts as elsewhere.

Many of the members of the House and Senate are inclined to pass along the bill which would allow Boston's 26 wards to elect 26 Councilmen. These legislative representatives of the people think, or say they think, that the voters of Boston should settle for themselves whether they prefer a small council elected at large or a return to the old "log-rolling" or trading form of council.

This must be set down as a fact; while such a legislative attitude is maintained by many men, that these same men, or a considerable proportion of them, believe that the people of Boston will vote against the 26 councilmen bill, when it appears on the ballot, next fall as a referendum, if the measure finally passes and secures the Governor's signature. In other words, they pass the responsibility.



Miss Lida Shaw King

Dean of Women's College, Brown University

WOMEN'S COLLEGE DEAN SOON TO QUIT

Miss Lida Shaw King to Devote Her Time to Archaeology

PROVIDENCE, March 11 (Special Correspondence)—The resignation of Miss Lida Shaw King as dean of the Women's College, Brown University, was announced yesterday. The resignation of Miss King, who has been dean of the institution for 17 years, will take effect with the close of the present college year.

Dean King hopes, by being relieved of administrative duties at Brown, to continue archaeological studies and to finish some papers, on which she has been at work. She is a graduate of Vassar in the class of 1890. She was

awarded the honorary degree of Litt. D. by Mt. Holyoke in 1912, and that of LL.D. by the Western Reserve University in 1913. After serving as teacher at Vassar and Packer Collegiate Institute, she became a fellow of Bryn Mawr. She was a graduate student at Radcliffe in 1897 and 1898.

Subsequently Miss King became the Agnes Hopkin Memorial fellow at the American School of Archaeology in Athens, Greece. She spent two years in Athens. In her 17 years at Brown University the Women's College has gained in all departments. As regards students, buildings and endowment the college is at the most prosperous period since it was founded. The enrollment of students has increased 25 per cent within the year.

Dean King has been devoted for years to the study of classical archaeology, a subject on which she has published several monographs.

Music Hall an Institution in London, Says Sir Harry Lauder

Is the music hall in London fated to pass away into the old recesses of the past? Some persons connected with the dramatic or theater world seem to think so. But Sir Harry Lauder, who will tonight complete a week's engagement at the Boston Opera House, says with a highland accent which makes his words still more emphatic: "No, certainly not. The music hall is an institution."

"Of course," continued Sir Harry, "the music hall as it used to be 22 years ago when I was appearing at Gatti's, is not the music hall of today. Originally, it was a place for only three things—singing, dancing, and drinking. It has changed greatly, as all things do with the passing of time. 'Tis more today like what they are pleased to call variety houses. The tastes of the audience demand something besides singing and dancing, and of course, it is well that the drinking part of it has been obliterated. But the 'all'—as the east Londoner calls it, in his shrill cockney voice—the hall is an institution."

The provincial press in England, however, make much of the surrender of the Palladium, one of the best music halls in London, to the revue. Where, the question is asked, almost with pathos, will Marie Lloyd, Little Tich, Vespa Victoria, Gertrude Githens and the White-Eyed Kaffir find a happy home? The Holborn Empire and the Victoria are the only two real music halls in inner London. Ten years ago the old music-hall tradition burnt brightly at the Tivoli, Gaiety, the Canterbury, the Oxford, the Pavilion, and many more or less intimate "Hogarthian" centers. The past generation of genuine music-hall artists has no successors, and if it had, there are no houses for them! Yet, one of these artists himself, the redoubtable Sir Harry, scorns the imputation that the music hall is passing away. It is an institution—changed, yes, but still with us.

Upon the question of the Washington Conference, and the Genoa Conference, Sir Harry is equally emphatic. With his usual cryptic manner, he said: "Conferences are a fine thing, a fine thing. What if this conference does not do all we want? Let us have another next year, and another the year after that, and so on. As long as we are conferring on peace, we cannot go to war."

"What the nations have to learn is how to be friendly. Let us busy ourselves learning that lesson for all time to come. Let us break our battle-ships (I have said that many times) and let us make friendships. 'Tis a task which will keep us very well occupied. We shall not have time to fight while we are learning how to keep our friendships flourishing. We must see to it that there is no more war."

Sir Harry Lauder has himself mastered the art of making friends. Wherever he goes, he leaves friends behind him. On the stage, as he sings the old Scottish songs, he frequently breaks off to talk with his audience. And wherever he may be, in the Shaftesbury Theater, in old London, in the Walker Theater, in Winnipeg, or in the Boston Opera House, his message is one of brotherhood, and happiness.

"Be natural, do not be so bound by convention that ye cannot do the kind and comforting thing. Try to make others happy. Smile, and sing. It's the easiest thing in the world. All you have to do is open your mouth, and push!"

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OWNERSHIP FOUND OF SHOALS BIDDER

Alabama Concern Owned Abroad, Controlled in America

While a majority of the stock in the Alabama Traction, Light & Power Company, the controlling company of the Alabama Power Company, whose bid for the Muscle Shoals project is now being considered by Congress, is in the hands of foreign investors, the stock is so distributed, according to Boston bankers interested in the securities of the company, that anything other than actual American control is next to impossible.

Seventy per cent of all the securities owned in the United States, and of the \$19,000,000 worth of bonds handled by American bond brokers have been disposed of in this country. All the money now being raised for carrying on the work of the Alabama Power Company has been raised in the United States.

The Alabama company is described as a domestic concern, pure and simple, run in the interests of the American people and subject to the Public Service Commission. Those who handle the securities of this company take a ground that to bring in the point that part of the capital invested in the company is foreign capital is inconsequential compared with other features of the case.

The capital stock of the Alabama Traction, Light & Power Company, according to a State Street authority, is represented by 180,000 shares. Of this stock 48 per cent is distributed through England, Scotland, Sweden and the Netherlands, the largest block being in England. Another 10 per cent is held in Canada, thus bringing the holdings by foreigners up to 58 per cent of the stock. Of the remaining 42 per cent, all of which is held in the United States, the large majority is held in Alabama, a small amount being held in New York.

Inasmuch as the American shareholders are away to get together promptly, they have the actual control, it is pointed out, since it would be extremely difficult for the foreign shareholders to hold a meeting. The stock held in Alabama is pooled for the convenience of the stockholders.

There are 12 members of the board of directors of the Alabama company and of these, eight are Americans and four are foreigners. Of the total securities of the Alabama Power Company's enterprises more than 70 per cent are in the hands of Americans.

The Alabama Power Company, one authority said, looks upon the Muscle Shoals project as a power project merely, an incident. If the Alabama Power Company is allowed to take over the Muscle Shoals project and coordinate it with its other power projects, it will be able to develop power for Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and parts of Arkansas and Louisiana, according to the statements of its officials.

The request of the Alabama concern is that the Muscle Shoals project be brought by Congress under the control of the Federal Water Power Commission, composed of the Secretaries of War, Agriculture and the Interior, as are all other water power projects on navigable streams or on public lands. If this is done no lease can be granted for a period of more than 50 years and the government will retain control at all times. The Muscle Shoals project was made an exception of by legislation enacted during the war period and is not now under the control of the commission.

Banks Sue City of Boston
Six Boston national banks have filed test cases against the city of Boston to recover about \$1,000,000 in the aggregate because of alleged illegal assessment on their corporate stock. Similar suits have been filed in federal courts by Massachusetts banks outside of Boston. The banks claim that their stock on April 1, 1921, was taxed at the rate of \$24.70 per share, which was a higher rate than was imposed at the same time on other capital such as bonds or notes. The banks invoke a statute that holds it is illegal to tax national stock at a rate higher than is assessed on other moneyed capital.

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BOSTON WILL WELCOME BACK CHILDREN WHO LEFT SCHOOLS

Among Arrangements for Coming Year Are Ungraded Classes Where Young Wage-Earners May Return Without Loss

On the ground that education is of vital importance to commerce as well as to the state and the individual, the Boston Chamber of Commerce will in future give particular attention to the public schools of the city. Through a committee which will make a study of the schools, it expects to so inform itself regarding them that it will be of practical aid in formulating policies, supporting proper measures, legislation and activities of various kinds.

This committee, which is composed of Morton C. Tuttle, chairman; Walter A. Hawkins, Frank L. Locke, Charles M. Abbott; Walter H. Kilham, Archibald G. Monks and E. J. Brehaut, secretary, recently made a tour of schools of the city with special reference to the buildings. It was the wish to see wooden buildings, portables and special types of schools. As an example of the best to be offered in modern building the Abraham Lincoln School was shown to them, while the new Latin School, now in process of erection in the Fenway district, also was visited.

Greater Facilities Needed.
This action of the Boston Chamber is in line with the policy of the national chamber which recently appointed a highly paid director, known as its Chief of Educational Service, William Matthew Lewis, who gives his whole time to education as conducted in the schools.

While Boston has the distinction of having the largest number of children in high school, in proportion to its population, of any city of the United States and of having a full-time seat for every Boston child who wishes to attend a public school, the situation is still open to improvement and it is hoped that the new interest of the Chamber of Commerce will be of assistance in securing better housing accommodations than there are at present, for in some respects these are sadly inadequate. It is notable that, however much American citizens may pride themselves on their public schools, appropriations are made much more readily for almost any other kind of public service.

Boston's Great Tradition
The mere fact that Boston is able to give a full-time seat to every child is so astounding that the city of New York could not believe it on a mere statement but telegraphed for confirmation in the form of a letter signed by the superintendent. It is notable that, with the exception of Boston, the eastern seaboard has but a small proportion of its children in high schools and the big cities are the worst offenders. Two reasons are given for Boston's large figures; the passion for education which it seems does really still exist in this city, and the variety of education offered. With its traditional courses preparing for college and the higher technical schools, its cultural courses, its trade schools, trade courses and practical arts and cooperative courses, strong inducement is held out to a most every child to remain in school, and fit itself more adequately for the work that is to come in the years ahead.

Because of the crowded condition of the buildings and the influx of pupils into the high schools next year entrance figures are even now being called for on September entrances. Pupils are asked at this time to select the particular school which they wish to enter in the autumn. Usually this is not done until the first of May, but it is foreseen that special effort will need to be made to provide suitable accommodations for them all and time is needed for that.

Ungraded Classes to Start
Next year will doubtless see a still larger proportion of children in high schools, for then there are to be introduced ungraded classes in day high schools. These are designed especially for those boys and girls who left school to go to work and then found that school is the best place for them for awhile longer. Always in May and June there is an exodus of pupils from the schools into industry. Sometimes it is because they are tired of school; sometimes because it seems necessary to earn a wage. The following November or January many of them find themselves out of work, or their experience has been such that they have come to appreciate the need of more schooling. Whatever the cause, they wish to return to school. Henceforth there has been no place for them, they have lost three or four months, they are behind the classes, they fit in nowhere. Believing in education as firmly as it does, Boston is now undertaking to supply these young people with the thing they have come to realize they need, and which is a step toward the consummation of that ideal which is a characteristic of the country, an educated citizenry.

The Boston school committee has authorized the establishment of such classes in the English High, Girls High, Mechanic Arts and Practical Arts high schools, beginning with a few, to be extended as conditions seem to warrant. John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent, is now arranging to open them next winter.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC COMPANIES UNITE

Amalgamation Is Largest of Its Kind in the West

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., March 10 (Special Correspondence)—In the largest electric power deal ever consummated in the west, the Great Western Power Company yesterday purchased the name, good will and properties of the Universal Electric & Gas Company of San Francisco for \$2,500,000, of which \$500,000 was paid in cash, and the balance is to be paid within 90 days. Both corporations have applied to the California State Railroad Commission for approval of the deal.

The Universal Company has been serving 4250 patrons, and the merger will give the Great Western more than 10,000 patrons. There will be no change in management or control of the Great Western, Mortimer Fleischacker remaining president of the absorbing corporation. The Universal Company agrees to disband and to refrain from similar business in San Francisco.

Y. W. C. A. WILL AID GIRLS TO ATTEND BRYN MAWR SCHOOL

Greater efficiency and the coordination of departmental work of the Y. W. C. A. was the purpose of a conference of industrial secretaries from the 12 districts of the organization that opened yesterday at Brockton, Miss Alma Herbst of New York City, head of the northeast field, the presiding officer, was on the program to tell of the work in the departments of New York. She recommends corrective measures, including installation of the budget system which has worked out satisfactorily in the New York district.

This afternoon's meeting will be attended by groups of girls from the factories of this district who will be acquainted with the work of the Bryn Mawr Industrial Summer School and the Working Women's College in London, England, operated by the Y. W. C. A. It is planned at this meeting to devise ways and means for raising funds to assist girls financially unable to attend the Bryn Mawr session.

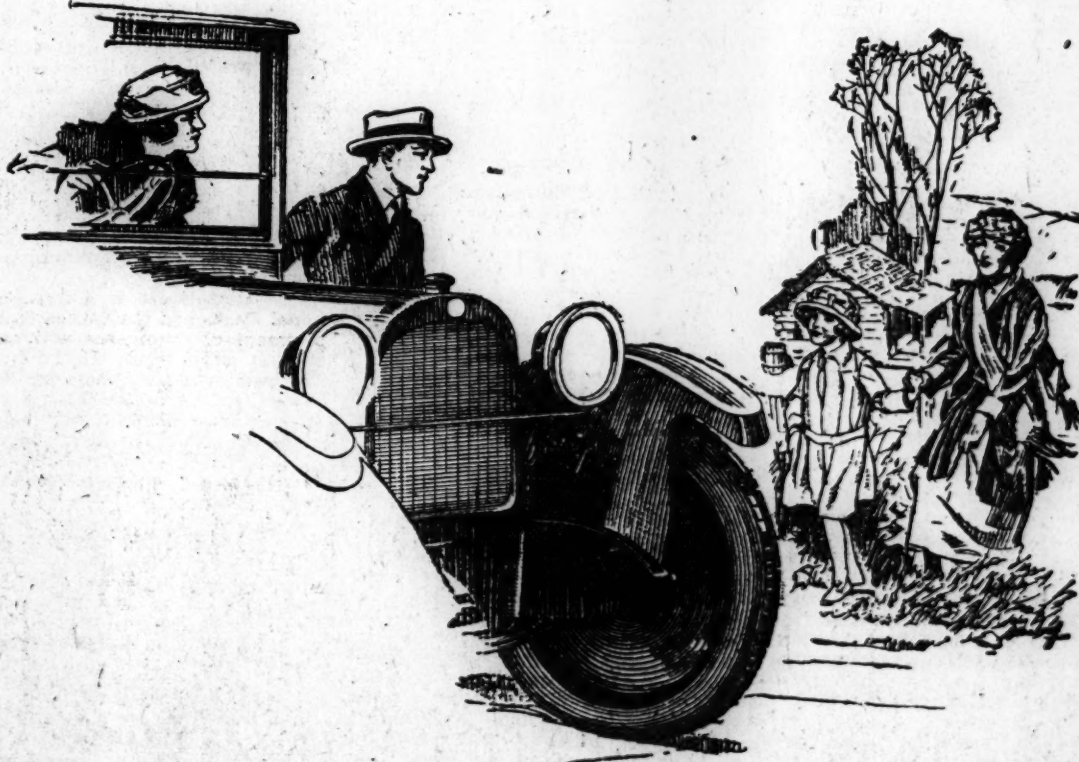
A basketball game between the Brockton and Pawtucket Y. W. C. A. teams, water sports and "stunts" on Saturday, and vesper services Sunday afternoon, will close the week-end conference.

Mayor Appoints Election Commissioner
Francis A. McLaughlin of Allston has been appointed Election Commissioner by Mayor Curley, to succeed Frederick A. Finnigan, whose term expires April 1. Mr. McLaughlin is a salesman of the Garford Motor Truck Company of Boston and was manager of the Indiana Truck Service of Cambridge for two years ending last January.

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OPEN EVENINGS

RADICALS ASSAIL OFFICIAL DELAYS

British Labor Members of Parliament Want Immediate Economic Recovery

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The Labor Party has every reason to feel satisfied with the result of the House of Commons debate on the address, Mr. J. R. Clynes being in a particularly happy mood, if one can be said to be happy in speaking upon unemployment. Neither the leader of the party in the House nor any of his followers have swallowed the bait hung before them by Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Birkenhead by defending the party from the attacks of the Coalition chiefs. The Labor Party may lack the experience of the two historic parties, but it has sufficient political sagacity to know that in the field of politics, as in the field of sport, attack is the best defense.

The point of attack has been failure of the Government to deal effectively with the problem of unemployment. Almost without exception Labor's spokesmen have concentrated upon the question of the workless, referring to the foreign policy only in so far as that policy aggravated or conducted unemployment. It is true that Mr. Clynes referred to the Washington Conference, and to the European situation, but the real sting was reserved for the reasoned criticism of the Government's inability to produce a constructive scheme that would enable men to devote their energies to productive work in contrast to idleness.

In regard to the Washington Conference, Mr. Clynes said the delegates had failed lamentably to rise to the task for which they had been called together. Limitation of armaments, he insisted, would not guarantee peace; for there was always a strong desire on the part of those possessing arms to see how they would work. Labor stood for complete disarmament and world reorganization, the prerequisites to world peace. It opposed military alliances with any single nation. France's attitude and anxiety were understood and appreciated by the Labor Party; but the latter's security rested, not upon alliance with England or any other nation or combination of nations, but upon an alliance of peace with all nations in an association of peoples.

It speaks well for the Labor Party that the only effective reply to its criticism centered around a misapprehension of what was said. Mr. Clynes, in the course of his speech said in effect that the problem of unemployment was so acute the concern of the Labor members so real and disinterested, that they would rather see the government handling the question than take office themselves. Mr. Lloyd George, misconstruing this to mean that Labor was not anxious to be called upon to clear up the muddle, playfully taunted the Labor Party on this attitude, dismissing the subject by saying that in consequence of Labor's admitted unwillingness to change places with the Government its criticism was robbed of reality.

In a subsequent speech Mr. Clynes explained that he was forced to a fuller explanation of the Labor Party's policy because in a by-election then being fought the Coalition candidate had gone the length of saying that he (Mr. Clynes) wished the present government to continue in office. He desired to make it clear that Labor wanted economic recovery more than party victory; indeed, "they wanted trade revival more than they wanted a general election."

An excellent maiden speech was made by Mr. Naylor, newly returned member for Southwark, who admitted that the cry for reduction in cost of production was economically sound, and if employment was to be increased by enlarged demand for goods, the goods must be more cheaply produced. In sharp contrast with Mr. Naylor's speech was that of Mr. Lambert, who attributed much of the present trade depression to governmental interference with industry, asserting that the

workers' interests were injured, not served, by government expenditure. Mr. Naylor, on the other hand, claimed that the great difference between the present government and a Labor government was the former's unwillingness to devote revenue to the building and starting of productive work that would create employment for willing workers, an unwillingness due to a desire to do nothing that would hurt the susceptibilities of their friends, while a Labor government would have no such scruples in starting work that would compete with private industry. Precisely around this point the forthcoming elections for the London County Council will be held. Labor's program includes the municipalization of milk, meat and coal, services, and extension of transport operations by inclusion of underground railways and other means of transit.

If Labor entertains apprehension, it

Woman Heads Commissioners for Brazilian Exposition

Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore Appointed by President Harding for International Work

NEW YORK (Special)—No step which the United States is taking to cement friendly relations between this country and Brazil on the occasion of the independence centenary exposition of the South American republic has greater future significance than the appointment of a woman as one of the six American commissioners.

Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, whom President Harding appointed to the

The main building is to be constructed as a permanent edifice to serve hereafter as the United States embassy. Its white-columned porches will overlook the bay on one side and will face toward the mountains on the opposite side. The building will be close to the Palace of Justice, the building which Brazil used at the St. Louis Exposition and afterward transported to Rio Janeiro to serve as a monument to the Monroe Doctrine.

At one side of the United States building there will be a large solarium, where every day moving pictures will be shown illustrating American life and customs, its cities and industries, its resources and arts and crafts, leveling the barrier which the difference in languages would raise to a proper explanation of this country to the thousands of native Brazilians attending the exposition.

The Brazilian Government asked especially for displays showing the fisheries, forestry, mining and agriculture of the United States and these are being prepared by the United States federal departments under the direction of the Department of Commerce.

The Women's Displays

All of the women's displays are to be under the direction of Mrs. Livermore.

"I have been astonished at the number of young women who are equipped to assist the commission," said Mrs. Livermore, speaking of the personnel in the administrative part of the work. "Both at our headquarters in the Interior Building in Washington and here in New York numbers of young women have applied to serve as secretaries to the commission. Not only are these young women trained to speak Spanish and Portuguese, which is a necessary part of their equipment, but they are familiar with the history and geography of the United States of Brazil. It is the hope of the commission that such knowledge may be increased throughout our country during the months intervening between now and the exposition and that women's organizations generally throughout the country will have made an effort to spread information concerning the great republic to the south of us, a republic with which our own must of necessity become more closely allied."

SIR H. SAMUEL SEEKS FUNDS FOR PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—A few weeks ago, while passing through Palestine on his way to Iraq and India, where he is taking charge of the work on behalf of the Keren Hayesod, Dr. A. Benison was received by Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner for Palestine. Following the interview Sir Herbert Samuel addressed a letter to Dr. Benison, in the course of which he wrote: "I desire to express my best wishes for the full success of your mission in Iraq and India."

"The admission of Jewish immigrants into Palestine must depend upon the extent of the country's economic development; this in turn depends upon the funds that are forthcoming for the purpose. Not less important is the cultural aspect of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, and for this also it is essential that adequate resources should be supplied. If the Jewish population of the world is ready to furnish the financial means, I am convinced that the energy and enthusiasm of the Jewish population of Palestine, and of those who will be added to them from other countries, will succeed in creating a Palestine of which we shall all be proud, in which all sections of the population will prosper, and in which Judaism will be free again to display those great qualities which made its greatness in ancient days."

PREMIER OPPOSES DIVIDED COUNSELS

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—According to a statement made in London, the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire are to have power to contract themselves out of the Anglo-French pact. This matter was mentioned in the New Zealand Parliament by A.

S. Malcolm (Clutha), who has been prominent among members who advocate the establishment of a Parliament of the British Commonwealth. Mr. Malcolm said he saw danger in the possibility that the Empire, which should be one and indivisible, should be divided on the question of relationship with France. He hoped that the Government of the Dominion would declare its readiness, pending the creation of a true Parliament of the Empire, to let the British Government speak for the Empire in this matter. He would like to see New Zealand represented as being unfavorable to the proposal that it should have power to contract itself out of an arrangement made by the British Government on a point of foreign policy.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Massey) replied that he was strongly opposed to anything in the nature of divided counsels within the Empire when arrangements with foreign countries were being made. He had thought from the first that this was one of the dangers of the League of Nations peoples. It was more important that the British Commonwealth should speak with one voice and with no uncertain sound than that there should be provision for States of the Empire voting different ways. He expected to be consulted on the matter and he would let the Prime Minister of Britain know his opinion.

POLES MAINTAIN IMPROVED STATE

Necessity for Energetic Action Is Recognized by the Public

WARSAW, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The improved position of Poland still continues, thanks principally to the energetic and drastic measures of Mr. Michalski, the Minister of Finance. The general public makes no opposition to the capital levy, realizing the gravity of the situation and the necessity for energetic action.

The gravest problem at the present time is that of the repatriated. These come in horde from Russia, not only Poles, but still greater masses of Jews who claim to be Polish citizens, though they have never before set foot on Polish soil. These people are in an incredibly miserable situation, starving, in rags and without sufficient means of subsistence. The barracks, which have been built to accommodate these people on the frontier, when they undergo quarantine are quite insufficient to contain the multitudes that press into the country.

It was not foreseen that the numbers would be so great. All the towns of Poland, and, above all, Warsaw, are incredibly overcrowded. There is not a family in the capital that has not been obliged to receive unexpected guests from Russia, often with dire results on account of the prevailing epidemic. Strict measures of precaution are now being taken by the authorities to fight the epidemic, which has assumed alarming proportions.

The question of the "Protection of Lodgers Act" is occupying much attention at present. In view of the overcrowding in the towns and the difficulties of building, owing to the expense of material, this question has become a pressing one. The landlords refuse to do any repairs, consequently the houses are getting into ruinous condition. This question also is a matter for deliberation in the Polish Diet.

TABLET FOR WAR HEADQUARTERS

London Honors Americans Who Came to Britain

LONDON, Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—To mark the headquarters in Great Britain of the American Army during the World War, a white marble tablet, surmounted by a bronze scroll bearing the arms of the United States, designed by Sir E. Lutyens, was unveiled, under the patronage of the American Ambassador, on Lincoln's birthday, Gen. Lord Horne in the hall of what is now the Belgrave Hotel, opposite Victoria Station. "There has never been a time," Mr. George Harvey said, "when there was a clearer, more specific, definite sympathy between the two branches that constitute our common race than has followed the Washington Conference. That Conference and this tablet symbolize the unity of a great race in an endeavor to save our respective countries and safeguard our common liberties against a common foe. It is a matter of pride and gratification to every American present that a great British soldier should honor us by unveiling this tablet, which we all trust will remain forever as an evidence of the continuing fraternity of these two branches of our one race."

Lord Horne said he welcomed the opportunity of expressing the sentiments of sympathy and good will which existed between the two great nations, and the respect and affection that all soldiers felt for their comrades in arms. After sketching the great exploits and progress of the American Army in Europe, General Horne paid homage to the American Navy. The Washington Conference, he said, showed that the aspiration voiced by King George when welcoming General Pershing in June, 1917—"It has been the dream of my life to see the two great English-speaking nations more closely united"—was being realized. The tablet bore record that America gave of her best in the cause of justice and humanity, and he cherished the confident hope that the two great nations, linked as they were by love, by sentiment, by language, might ever stand united, a mighty bulwark for the peace of the world.

A memorial from the headquarters of the American Legion in America was presented to Admiral Sir Lowther Grant as a souvenir of the occasion when he represented the British Empire at the second annual convention of the Legion in Minneapolis in 1920.

TAX ON ASBESTOS LOWERED IN QUEBEC

QUEBEC, March 8 (Special Correspondence)—Measures taken by the Provincial Government for the aid of the asbestos industry were explained in the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec by J. E. Parrott, minister of colonization, mines and fisheries, and approved by the House. Mr. Parrott said that the tax that had been imposed on the asbestos production of Quebec was 3 per cent and the Government had, in order to encourage the manufacture of asbestos, reduced this to 2 per cent on all asbestos manufactured within the limits of Quebec. The tax had been fixed by order-in-council.

In 1918 the tax on the net value of the product was raised to 3½ per cent, and in 1920 it was raised to 5 per cent. Production was carried on to such a large extent, however, that the market had been glutted and all

the companies had large stocks in their sheds for which there was no market at the end of 1920 and that was the reason why they were not doing any business, because they sought to maintain also their high prices. The government, however, had no wish to interfere with any industry and had reduced, by order-in-council, the tax on asbestos from 5 to 3 per cent for the first four months of the current year, and to 2 per cent on asbestos manufactured within the Province, and this might be still further reduced in order to encourage manufacture in the Province.

Naval Needs to Be Told
NEWPORT, R. I., March 10—Audiences in three Tennessee cities are to be told of the needs of the navy and of the Far Eastern question by Rear Admiral Albert Cleaves, U. S. N., retired, until recently commandant of the first naval district with headquarters at Boston. Admiral Cleaves, who has been visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Thomas E. Van Metre, at the naval torpedo station here, left last night for the south. He is to speak in Memphis, Chattanooga and Nashville.

Students to Visit Mines
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 11 (Special)—Lehigh students will buy automobiles equipped for camp tours and study the mining industry in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Ontario next summer.

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Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore of the Rio de Janeiro Exposition Commission

is not so much with regard to elected leaders or even to the official party as such; it is more concerned with the activities of outside organizations that have acquired the habit of associating with the official movement. It is not remarkable that many believe the "organized unemployed" are in some way a part of the Labor movement because of the sympathy shown by Labor leaders to demonstrators and deputations demanding relief. As previously pointed out, the Communists are making use of the unemployed. Taking advantage of the poverty and desperation to which the needy have been driven, they create disturbances and intimidate local official bodies having a majority of Labor members. It is, however, being gradually impressed on these authorities that their sympathy is mistaken for weakness and that if they are to be free to carry out their duties to their constituents sterner measures must be adopted to maintain order at the board meetings. It is difficult to speak harshly of those who feel the burden of unemployment to be more than they can bear and who are unable at times to exercise self-restraint; but it is becoming obvious that demonstrations and "rushing" of council meetings are being reserved for those bodies who have by word and deed endeavored to make the best of a difficult situation.

commission, has also been elected its chairman and her appearance in that position is certain to have an effect in a country which has modeled its government after that of the United States, has copied the educational system of the United States and has now adopted the city sanitation projects of the United States.

Brazilian women have displayed slight interest in the attempt to start feminist organizations in South America. It will be interesting to watch for the outcome of the conferences which Mrs. Livermore is to have with them and to observe their reaction to her as chairman of the Republican woman's executive committee of the State of New York and member of the national women's Republican executive committee.

Speaking of the plans for the centenary exposition which is to open next Sept. 7 and continue until spring Mrs. Livermore said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "What most appeals to me is that Brazil is looking to the United States for inspiration and friendship. In the condition in which the world finds itself today it is right that all governments which have similar aims should strengthen their bonds of relationship."

"There is still another reason why the United States should interest itself actively in the exposition," continued Mrs. Livermore, "and that is for the sake of commerce. The United States flag is seen less often in Brazilian harbors than that of almost any other large nation. Cargo ships are transhipped between New York and Rio Janeiro by way of London, and this in spite of the fact that the United States Shipping Board vessels can now make the trip between North and South America in 11 days."

The American Embassy

Commissioner-General William Collier is now in Rio Janeiro with architect and builders planning for the United States display at the exposition.

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The Washington Observer

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WASHINGTON, March 10. Evidently recriminations bandied across the aisle in the Senate leave no lasting ill effects. That was the conclusion generally drawn today when Senators Lodge and Reed, who have almost been calling each other names during the treaty debate, were observed standing together beneath the clock in animated and apparently amicable conversation. There are many warm friendships in Congress between men of opposite political faiths. President Harding while a Senator claimed many close companions among Democratic colleagues.

Robert MacDowell, the young American who has just obtained large commercial concessions in Turkey, has had a romantic career. The son of missionary parents and born in Syria, he speaks all the important languages of Asia Minor. During the World War he joined the British army's intelligence service and volunteered as a spy. Disguised as a Nestorian Christian, he specialized in watching the operations of the German high command in the Turkish theater of war and performed remarkable feats. His facility in the Turkish language and the impenetrability of his disguise as a native Ottoman completely befuddled the German military leaders, with whom he contrived to strike up a valuable acquaintance.

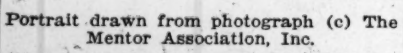
Edwin S. Montagu, who has just resigned from the secretaryship for India in the Lloyd George Cabinet, belongs to one of the prominent families of England, the house of Montagu-Samuel. A cousin of Mr. Montagu, Sir Herbert Samuel, is British High Commissioner in Palestine and one of the great financial figures in Britain. Mr. Montagu has held a number of high government offices under Liberal premiers and, in 1916, was Minister of Munitions. Sir Herbert Samuel, also a Liberal, has been Postmaster-General, Home Secretary, and president of the Local Government Board. The firm of Samuel, Montagu & Co. is one of the rock-ribbed banking houses of London and an ancient rival of the Rothschilds. It is a notable circumstance that the present British Government should have entrusted to statesmen of the Jewish faith administration of the Empire's vital Mohammedan interests. Mr. Montagu, Secretary for India, the Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, and Sir Herbert Samuel, at Jerusalem, formed a triumvirate which virtually ruled the Empire's oriental affairs.

BY FLORENCE MILNER

Her Early Life

Plays and Poetry

"Once there was a story that wanted to be told and sent out into the world. . . . Many, through remarkable deeds and strange events had helped create it; others had added their straws to it again and again repeating these things. What it lacked was merely the matter of being joined together so it could travel comfortably through the country. As yet it was only a confused jumble of stories—a big, formless cloud of adventures rushing



Upper left—Selma Lagerlöf, Nobel Prize Winner, 1909

Lower left—At work in her study

Lower right—Dr. Lagerlöf's winter home in Falun

*Colophon, the New
Excavation*

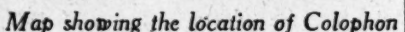
Search for Site

The preliminary investigation of sites was probably the most exhaustive ever made for a similar purpose, and resulted in the selection of the site of ancient Colophon. This place, we recall, is not very far from Ephesus, at the base of the great penin-

New Site of Mission Near Ephesus

Apollon. Colophon, said to have been founded by Mopsus, a grandson of Thresias, or as other authorities claim, founded by Andracmon of Pylos, enjoyed its period of grandeur in the eighth and seventh centuries B. C., when as a flourishing Ionian city it was one of the chief centers which inspired the golden age of Greek art. It is a sailing distance of only about 200 miles directly west of Athens, across the Aegean Sea. A hundred years or so later it was sacked by Gyges of Lydia in 665, followed later by Croesus, who was in turn defeated by Cyrus. Gradually it declined, until today the site is unmarked, though the ruins have been very extensive. No previous attempt has ever been made to dig there.

When research had convinced Dr. Goldman and Dr. Hill of the promising



"The Emperor of Portugallia" is the story of a father's love and sacrifice for his daughter. It has been called by a French reviewer the Swedish *Père Goriot*.

Other notable books which have been translated into English are "Lilje-

Myth and mystery have always attached to Colophon, since the days when Strabo explained the proverb "to put the Colophon" or climax on anything, an expression still current, signifying the excellence of the cavalry of Colophon, which always decided the contest. The word is still used as a concluding note, often, to a publication, and the name itself has the Greek significance of "summit." Colophon was once "the last word" in aesthetics and literature. The Ionian School of Philosophy had its center near by, where the sages gathered for the debate of all the intellectual problems of the day. What if there should lie beneath its grounds the ruins as fantastic as those of Pompeii, or as marvelous as those of the Labyrinth of King Minos, unearthed at Crete!

one historian has been accepted. In this matter, the archers will come into their own again for the Finsbury ground has been devoted to archery for centuries. As early as the reign of Edward III, every able-bodied citizen was required to practice with bows and crossbows in his leisure hours and on holidays, and not to waste his time at football, bandy, or other dissipated games. The archers, as they were called, were dotted all over the ground. They were usually wooden pillars, with a bird or a circle as an emblem, or they were low, rounded stone slabs, but each was intended to warn the onlooker to keep out of the course of a flying shaft. Some of these archers' marks may be seen to this day in the City of London today. If the archers hit anyone who was sufficient, in order to escape punishment, to show that they had the name, in which Cruikshank has given free rein to his grim humor. Among the more important plates of delicious satire may be mentioned the following: "British Cookery," "Princely Amusements," with portraits of the Royal Family, "The Antiquarian Society," showing a portrait of George IV, "Quadrance of Little Boney's Last Kick," includes a picture of Napoleon after the Battle of Waterloo, also a series of sketches illustrating Napoleon's trip from Paris to Elba. Political tracts, annuals, magazines, sporting works in great number all contain examples of Cruikshank's prolific pencil. Interesting examples of binding of the period are shown in the books donated by one Kelly, in 1818. Among these is "The Fables of Æsop and Others," by Thomas Bewick, with

Of Mr. Rutlan Boughton's sonata one can only say that its themes are full of vitality. This work has real inspiration, a rare and wonderful thing.

Mr. Gilbert Bailey sang, with perfect taste and finish, an excellent selection of English songs, both old and modern.

NEW YORK, March 8 (Special).—A large collection of Cruikshanksiana, formerly owned by John H. Woodbury of Boston, Mass., is on view at the American Art Association Galleries, New York, this week. A particularly fine example is the "Political plates" titled "The Scourge," a satirical work exposing the impostures and follies of the period in which Cruikshank lived. These caricatures are in color and include, besides the illustrations in "The Scourge," other subjects from his prolific fancy. "A Long String of Resolutions for the New Year" is the title of another series of cartoons whose subject matter is suggested by the name, in which Cruikshank has given free rein to his grim humor. Among the more important plates of delicious satire may be mentioned the following: "British Cookery," "Princely Amusements," with portraits of the Royal Family, "The Antiquarian Society," containing a portrait of George Peck, "Quadrangular Letters," and "Laat Kijk," includes a picture of Napoleon after the Battle of Waterloo, also a series of sketches illustrating Napoleon's trip from Paris to Elba.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRILLIANT PLAY MARKS BOWLING

Five New Teams Among the Leading 10 of the Five-Man Events in A. B. C.

TOLEDO, O., March 11 (Special).—Brilliant bowling marked the eleventh day of the American Bowling Congress tournament here and new leaders in two events developed with a general shaking in the standings of all divisions.

Five new teams, rest among the leading 10 of the five-man events this morning. The Live Stock Press, Chicago, rolled the best set of games for 2887 and went into second place. They had games of 886, 1023 and 978.

Bowlers Journal, Chicago, followed close behind this high score with games of 952, 923 and 921 for a total of 2876, which was good for third. Next in line for the evening's honors came the Diamond B. C. of New York, who rolled 2837 by an even set of games. They drew into a tie for sixth.

Orpheums of Brooklyn took seventh place in the standing by bowling a 2804 total. Next, the A. S. Arnolds, Chicago, with 2802, placed ninth, and Brucks, Chicago, tenth by 2791.

The bowling of Blouin, Marion, Shaw, Kafara, players of the Brucks and Arnolds, was disappointing to the capacity crowd which gathered to watch their efforts. Blouin's 570 was the best of these "stars." The work of H. Ochs and J. Spreitzer of Joliet featured in the bowling in the minor events. Collaborating for two games in which they each rolled 192 and 221, they totaled 1259, which put them in first place, 11 points over the previous leaders. Ochs' score was 625 and Spreitzer's 634. W. Bagnell and J. Ladas, another Joliet team, went into sixth place by virtue of a 1205 score. The team started off well with games of 422 and 435 but turned in a mediocre third of 351.

The team of L. Kerner, R. Kelly, Ligonier, Ind., rolled eighth in the high 10 standing with 1206. A last game rally when Kerner hit a game of 255 was chiefly responsible for this sum.

Three changes among the individual leaders resulted from G. Nienaber, Cincinnati, rolling 672 for third place. S. Novak, Toledo, 663 for sixth, and L. Kohitzki, taking seventh with 662. Nienaber's mark came from an even set of games making 232, 217, and 223. Novak bowled only fairly in his first two games, making 192 and 196. In his third he ran a string of nine strikes straight, then pulling his ball a trifle too much to the right, he left pins 4 and 7 standing.

Kohitzki's first two games were the opposite as he did his best bowling in these and slumped in his last. His scores were 223, 234, and 196. Kerner, Ligonier, and D. Gaskold, Toledo, went into first place in the all-even with 1845.

Milwaukee was awarded the 1923 tournament here Thursday, when 250 delegates of the American Bowling Congress met for their annual transaction of business. Grand Rapids, the only other contestant for the event, withdrew after a standing vote brought all but their feet, no ballot being necessary.

Following the usual custom of the congress, all of the officers were advanced. President J. T. Smith, Buffalo, being retired to honorary life membership and E. C. Dyer, Toledo, elected to this office.

One amendment of importance was passed during the meeting which limits the lineup of one team entered in the A. B. C. to two employees of allies. The Arnolds of Chicago are the best-known five hit by this edict, four of their members coming under this head.

RIB-FACED MASHIES ALLOWED IN CANADA

CHICAGO, March 11.—News that Canada had rebelled against the British rule prohibiting rib-faced golf clubs was received with much interest among the Chicago golfers because of the fact that Jock Hutchison, professional at Glenview Golf Club, won the British open title last summer, using such clubs for the last time that they were permitted on British courses.

The United States Golf Association still is considering what action, if any, it will take on rib mashies; while the Western Golf Association virtually has decided not to interfere with their use. The rib-faced club came into wide use after its introduction among American players because of the facility with which a ball could be pitched dead to the green. This type of club, however, is not essential to the shot, Robert A. Gardner, among others, using a straight-faced iron to accomplish the feat perfectly.

It was after Walter J. Travis had won the British amateur championship for the only time it ever was captured by an American that the Royal and Ancient Golf Club barred the Schenectady putter, with which Travis virtually won the title by running his balls dead to the hole from almost any reasonable distance. The British disbarment of this putter was not followed in America, where the club still is allowed. British golf authorities also took cognizance of a crutch-shaped putter used by former Champion Charles Evans Jr., allowing it to pass after the center of gravity had been shifted toward the head.

Chicago golf professionals and club makers expressed the opinion, after hearing of the Canadian decision, that the rib-faced irons would not be barred on this side of the Atlantic.

Newton Wins Southern Golf Tourney
PALM BEACH, Fla., March 10.—Frank C. Newton, Country Club, Brookline, Mass., defeated R. C. Woolworth, New York, today, in the 35-hole match in the final of the annual Palm Beach Country Club championship. The Palm Beach Country Club, 8 and 7.

Kalamazoo and Wabash Finalists

Meet Tonight for the National Intercollegiate Basketball Title

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11 (Special).—Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., will meet here tonight for the final game of the national intercollegiate basketball tournament being played in this city. The finalists are representatives of the middle west, Wabash being the Indiana star champion and Kalamazoo holding a like title in Michigan.

Last night Wabash defeated the Mercer University quintet, 69 to 23, in the first of the semi-final contests.

Kalamazoo was forced to play all the basketball at its command to win by a 22-to-13 score, the count being in no way indicative of the severity of the struggle, which was fast and hard from start to finish. The Kalamazoo team now has endured two very difficult games qualifying as an entrant in the final game against Wabash. Wabash has had a comparatively easy thing of it and there does not seem to be much doubt about their winning this tournament. Of course, it cannot be denied that the Kalamazoo team has a finished offense and a strong defense interspersed with volleys of flashiness and speed, yet Wabash is bigger and knows a little more about the game, and at least three members of the Wabash squad are surer shots than any Kalamazoo players.

In the games last night Wabash found time and opportunity to employ an entire substitute lineup. The southerners seemed absolutely helpless against an offense that shot baskets without half trying. Now and then Mercer fought back, but their rallies went into nonentity whenever the stalwart athletes from Wabash chose to bear down.

Speed and a fair defense gained for the Kalamazoo team its right to meet Wabash for the title. There was nothing particularly impressive about the manner of the Grove City aggregation, but their inability to make fields goals was the most obvious thing about the team. Grove City passed very well and the easterners were able to take the ball into scoring territory, but once there it was only a question of a few seconds until the Kalamazoo lads were whipping it back and forth to each other en route to another field goal.

Grove City was unable to score a single field goal during the opening half and they got only two during the game. Foster, one of their forwards, kept them in the running with foul goals. He made six.

The defeated teams, Grove City, Illinois, Wesleyan, University of Idaho, and Mercer University are remaining here for the duration of the tournament as guests of the junior Chamber of Commerce, the organization that is promoting the tourney.

Champions to Meet Lowe and Campbells

Expect Great Battle for National Basketball Honors Tonight

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 10 (Special).—The national basketball championship won last year by the Kansas Athletic Club will remain in the hands of a team from that city for another season. In the semi-final games tonight the Blue Demons defeated the Indianapolis "Y," 58 to 27, and the Lowe and Campbells, another home entry, eliminated Southwestern College of Winfield, Kan., 29 to 25.

At 8:30 o'clock tomorrow night Southwestern and Indianapolis will play for third place in the tournament standing, and an hour later Kansas City's high-powered court teams will compete for the highest honor in the basketball game. The K. C. A. C. will enter the game a favorite, but the Lowe and Campbells have a team that will make a great battle against the champions of the 1921 tournament.

The Lowe and Campbells-Southwestern game was hard fought with the result in doubt until the last few minutes of play. The college team was unable to solve the five-man defense of the Crimson five in the first half and seldom had a chance under the basket. The score at the end of the period was 18 to 8 in the Lowe and Campbells' favor. Southwestern, however, had the better of the last half and at one time appeared to have a chance to win with two Lowe and Campbells subs in the line-up. Long shots by Southwestern forwards, Gardner and Reif, featured Southwestern's play, while the floor work of George Reeves and the goal shooting of George Williams stood out in the Lowe and Campbells' attack. Milton Slinger again was the star in his team's victory over Indianapolis. The K. C. A. C. forward basketed 13 goals for a total of 26 points. Frank Hess, a guard, threw 14 free throws out of 17 attempts.

Yale Swimmers Win
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10.—Yale University defeated the Brown University team in one of the hardest-fought swimming contests of the season, 38 to 17. A plunge by B. J. Wood Jr., '22, Yale, who covered the 75 ft. in 38s., was easily the feature of the meet. This is the fastest time ever recorded in the Carnegie pool. D. L. Jones, the Brown University star, defeated W. D. Banks '23 and F. DeP. Townsend '22, Yale, easily in the 100-yard event, but lost in the 50-yard swim to W. L. Jelliffe '23, Yale.

Pittsburgh Wins Dual Swim Meet
PITTSBURGH, March 10.—The University of Pittsburgh defeated the University of Michigan in a dual swimming meet here tonight. The point score was 41 to 27.

Coch Wright Renews Contract
PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Joseph Wright, coach of the University of Pennsylvania crew, today signed a three-year contract with the institution, dating from next July.

CARDINALS DISPLAY FORMIDABLE FRONT

Hard-Hitting Veterans and Bolstered Pitching Staff Is Rickey's Portion

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (Special).—Baseball fans in the Mound City are looking forward to a big league season of the national pastime which is expected to rival the years of 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 when C. A. Comiskey's team won the national championship. Everybody is talking of the splendid opportunity for the St. Louis National League Baseball Club to win the pennant.

Unless unforeseen difficulties arise, Jacques Fournier will be at first, Roger Hornsby at second, John Lavan at shortstop, and Milton Stock at third. Hornsby is the leading batter in the league, while Groh and Stock are rated as the best third basemen. Fournier and Lavan rate high among others in their respective positions, so collected training quarters at Orange, Tex.

Warren Perry, who caught on a number of lot teams in Philadelphia, and Gibson, last year with Syracuse, also will be given a trial this spring.

The greatest strength of the Cardinals is in the infield. Rickey has gathered a quartet of players which rank among the best in the circuit. John McGraw's Giant infield alone ranking "on paper" with that of the Cardinals. In order to bring up the caliber of the inner defense McGraw was forced to purchase Henry Groh from Cincinnati to fill third base.

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MANY PROMINENT ATHLETES ENTERED IN NEW YORK MEET

Expect a Number of Intercollegiate Indoor Track and Field Records to Be Broken in I. A. A. A. Games at Twenty-Second Regiment Armory Tonight

NEW YORK, March 11 (Special).—A number of intercollegiate indoor track and field records are expected to be established this evening at the championship meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. Many of the most prominent athletes of the country will take part; and it is expected that the spacious Twenty-second Regiment Armory will be filled to its utmost capacity shortly after the doors are opened. In order to better accommodate the crowds, the Columbia University basketball bleachers have been placed at the north side of the track. This addition to the ordinary seating arrangements will provide a good vantage point for over 1000 extra spectators.

More than a score of colleges and universities are entered in the games and there will be over 500 individual contestants.

The 70-yard dash will provide the initial, and perhaps the greatest, thrill of the evening. With 70 odd entrants heats will be necessary, and when the semi-finals are reached some of the fastest runners of the country will be on their marks. The record of 7 1/2 s. for this distance is held jointly by six sprinters; but it is deemed probable that this time will be shattered by J. Leoney of Lafayette. He has been traveling close to record figures this winter, and in the Johns Hopkins meet at Baltimore recently he negotiated the century in 10 s. flat, defeating a high class field which included B. J. Wefers Jr. In the A. A. U. championships last Saturday he won the 60-yard dash in 6 3/8 s. Leoney will be ably seconded by L. Kelley, a new sprint star from the same institution.

J. F. Moakley, the Cornell University fencer, will present a new thrill in the person of F. K. Lovejoy. Lovejoy promises to be one of the strongest bidders for short distance honors this spring, having captured the 75-yard sprint in the dual indoor meet between Cornell University and Pennsylvania State College on March 4 in 7 4/5 s.

The University of Pennsylvania is depending upon H. B. Lever '23, who ran a close second to Loren Murchison, when the latter tied the American record of 6 2/5 s. in the recent 60-yard national championship at Buffalo, N. Y.

Other entrants who are conceded a chance in the 70-yard event are Victor C. Grach '23, Columbia; C. S. Miller '24, Williams; Robert LeGendre '22, Georgetown; C. H. Wansker, Harvard; C. R. McKim '24 and D. B. Lourie '22, Princeton; Allan Woodring '23, Syracuse; D. B. Taylor '22 and H. H. Hile '23, Pennsylvania State; and E. M. Pullen '23, Dartmouth.

The one-mile run will probably result in a battle between M. L. Shields '22 of Pennsylvania State College and Walter Higgins '22 of Columbia University. Higgins has been unable to keep himself in proper trim of late, due to the pressure of his college course, but his fine showing at the recent New York Athletic Club games, when he ran the mile in 4 m. 23 s., portends well for his chances tonight.

It was originally planned to have spiked shoe runways and take-offs for those competing in the high jump, but the management found it impractical to provide a pit, which means that soft shoes only will be permitted. This substantially curtails the possibility of a record being made in this event. The present record of 6 ft. 4 3/4 in. is held jointly by J. L. Murphy '23 of Notre Dame and Capt. L. R. Brown '22 of Dartmouth. Brown will be seen in action tonight.

There is no recognized record for the pole vault; but it is expected that 12 ft. 6 in. is likely to be established. The same is true of the running broad jump; but a standardized indoor record of close to 22 ft. is probable. The 16-pound shot put should also establish a record for several collegians, including J. H. Lee of Dartmouth, who has been having the ball more than 42 ft. consistently.

The 35-pound weight throw will be run off outdoors at the Columbia University athletic field this afternoon. A mark approximating 45 ft. is looked for.

TORONTO WEST END MATMEN FARE WELL
TORONTO, March 10 (Special).—Members of the Toronto West End Y. M. C. A. Wrestling Club fared well in the preliminary bouts in the Ontario wrestling championships tonight, when they won 11 of the 12 contests in which they participated, with the result that nine of the 16 finalists are representatives of that institution. While the entries in the various classes were not numerous as expected, the wrestlers who performed were well above the average in skill, with the result that all the 19 bouts were well contested. Two of the engagements were terminated by falls; the others being decided by the judges.

Vanderploeg of the Buffalo "Y" won his first bout in the 135-pound class, but lost the decision to Laidman of Hamilton, in the semi-final of this class and then was beat by Swartman of West End in the 145-pound class. The summary:

125-Pound Class—J. Hughes, West End, defeated D. Sheridan, Oshawa, decision. 115-Pound Class—G. Osborne, West End, defeated J. Smith, Toronto Playgrounds. 125-Pound Class—E. Snellgrove, West End, defeated C. Roberts, Hamilton "Y," in 2 m. 27 s. A. McLean, Hamilton "Y," threw W. Switzer, Buffalo "Y," in 5 m. 22 s. 135-Pound Class—H. Laidman, Toronto Playgrounds, threw J. McKeown, unattached, in 1 m. 15 s. J. Vanderploeg, Buffalo, threw C. McDonald, Toronto Playgrounds, in 5 m. 32 s. A. Laidman, Hamilton, threw C. Cummings, West End, in 5 m. 32 s. A. Chilcott, West End, threw C. Wilson, Guelph, in 7 m. 25 s. Semi-finals—C. Chilcott, West End, defeated H. Laidman, Hamilton, decision. A. Laidman, Hamilton, defeated Vanderploeg, Buffalo, decision.

145-Pound Class—W. Swartman, West End, defeated J. Vanderploeg, Buffalo, decision. W. Jacobs, West End, threw C. McDonald, Toronto Playgrounds, in 4 m. 54 s. Semi-final—C. Knight, Hamilton, threw W. Swartman, West End in 13 m. 14 s. 155-Pound Class—T. Bell, West End, threw W. Clark, Hamilton, in 4 m. F. Moran, Guelph, threw J. Love, Toronto Playgrounds, in 5 m. 17 s. West End, threw A. Jackson, Hamilton, in 2 m. 42 s. Semi-finals—F. Moran, Guelph, threw R. Gay, West End, in 5 m. 25 s. W. Patterson, West End, defeated T. Bell, West End, decision.

PRINCETON WINS GYMNASIUM MEET
PRINCETON, N. J., March 10.—Winning first and second places in all events except one, the Princeton University gymnasts gained an overwhelming victory over Dartmouth College and University of Pennsylvania athletes here tonight. The final score stood: Princeton 45, Dartmouth 11, Pennsylvania 10. The summary:

Parallel Bars—Won by Beggs, Dartmouth; McCoy, Pennsylvania tied with Schmidt, Dartmouth, Spaulding, Princeton, and Atter, Pennsylvania, second. Rings—Won by Tuttle, Princeton; Hodges, Princeton, second; Luquer, Princeton, third; Casser, Pennsylvania, fourth. Tumbling—Won by Crouse Princeton; Clark, Princeton, second; Novomesky, Pennsylvania, third; Ellis, Princeton, fourth. Horizontal Bars—Won by Ewing, Princeton; Stewart, Princeton, second; Ranssieur, Dartmouth, third; Spaulding, Princeton, fourth.

Navy Five Elects
ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 11.—W. S. Parr '23 of Kansas has been elected captain of the United States Naval Academy basketball team for next season. Parr has played guard for two seasons, and in addition has been a member of the football and lacrosse teams.

ONLY FIVE LETTER MEN ON GREEN NINE

Coach Tesreau Has Hard Task Ahead, but New Material Gives Promise

HANOVER, N. H. (Special).—Immediately after the Dartmouth-Vale basketball game last Saturday, carpenters were set to work tearing down the huge temporary stands that had been erected in the batting cage of the Alumni Gymnasium to take care of the unusually large basketball crowds, so that the huge arena might be made ready for practice when Coach Charles M. Tesreau's first call for varsity baseball candidates appears.

There will be few veterans this spring among those who report, and Tesreau will have a real job before him to work out a combination to take on the southern trip, with but a scant three weeks to practice in. Seldom has practice begun so late in the season, but battery candidates have been out for two weeks playing volleyball and getting in trim for the ensuing strenuous weeks.

Although previous years the battery has been considered the weakest part of the Green nine, it appears to be the one strong point of this year's aggregation. Capt. F. V. Tracy '22 will bear the brunt of this year's pitching, but he will be ably assisted by F. W. Steinhilber '23, a transfer from Holy Cross College, whose collegiate and preparatory school record is enviable. T. H. Burbank '24, last year's freshman pitching malnast, also is in the running for the chief box assignment on this year's varsity. H. T. Barker '24, G. T. Murphy '24, and S. H. Lyon '24 are other sophomore candidates that have shown up well in previous interclass contests.

On the other hand it will be extremely difficult to find a catcher that will be able to furnish the high grade brand of catch that characterized Capt. M. P. Merritt and F. A. Ross Jr. of last year's squad, but both T. R. Miner '23 and F. X. Heep '24 have had varsity experience at this post and should fill the gap with practice. J. W. Seavey '24 also will be a contender with more than usual chances for the receiving end of this year's varsity battery.

The infield presents a problem which will indeed be difficult to settle. Last season there were five infielders of first water caliber who were available, but of these men L. E. Maynard '22 alone is in college this year, and doubtless the first practice will see him in his old position at shortstop.

There are two experienced first basemen in college, E. H. Wilner '24 and K. H. Ward '24. Both of these men played on their class team, and one of them seems surely slated for the varsity post, although Heep '24 has his first basemen's experience and may be shifted at a moment's notice from behind the plate.

R. L. Collier '23, who was one of the mainstays of his freshman team, is the strongest contender for second base, and T. D. Shapleigh '23, R. S. Smith '23 and A. N. Thurston '24 will battle it out for the fourth infield position.

While F. H. Caswell '22 is the only outfielder of varsity experience, it does not look as though there will be much trouble in filling the trio of outer positions, for A. J. Dagostino '24 and E. H. Lynch '22 are both first class performers. L. L. Jackson '24 and S. H. Hayes '24, members of last year's freshman team, along with D. P. Gaver '23 and A. Herz '23, two junior nomenclars, will try out for the outfield.

Last year Coach Tesreau had 10 letter men to work with, but this year only five men will be available when the whistle sounds for the first practice. They are: Miner and Heep, catchers; Captain Tracy, pitcher; Maynard, shortstop; and Caswell at centerfield, these being the only men from last year's varsity that are in college today.

The varsity last season set a record which will be a real mark to strive for. Dartmouth having been successful in 14 out of 20 encounters. The southern trip did much to lower the average of the Green, for Dartmouth was pitted against teams which had several weeks of outdoor experience, while Coach Tesreau's charges had hardly been out of the batting cage in the symposium. The season came to a successful climax when Ross pitched the Green to a victory over the University of Vermont at commencement. Vermont's team having been rated as one of the strongest in collegiate circles.

Soccer Officials Appointed
NEW YORK, March 11.—The following men have been named to officiate at the national soccer football championship game at St. Louis, a week from tomorrow: George Young, Philadelphia, referee; Paul McSweeney, Clayton, Mo., and P. J. Cavanagh, St. Louis, linesmen. Douglas Stewart of Philadelphia, national chairman, made the appointments. Todd Shipyard Football Club and the Scullin Steel Company Football Club will be the contesting teams.

Clark's Cruises by C. P. R. Steamers
CLARK'S 3rd CRUISE, JAN. 23, 1923
By the Specially Chartered Superb C. P. R. "Empress of France" 18,481 gross tons. A floating palace for the whole trip. Route: New York, Panama, San Francisco, Honolulu, 14 days; Japan, Cebu, Manila, Java, Singapore, Hong Kong, 10 days; India, Ceylon, 4 days; Cairo, Naples, Havre, Southampton, (stop overs) Quebec, R. Y. Montreal and New York.

4 MONTHS, \$1,000 and up. Including Hotel, Drives, Guides, Fees, etc.

CLARK'S 19th CRUISE, FEB. 3, 1923 TO MEDITERRANEAN
By the Specially Chartered Superb S. S. "Empress of Scotland," 10,000 gross tons. 45 Days Cruise, \$800 and up; 19 days in Egypt and Palestine. Spain, Italy, Greece, etc. Europe—Panama Play Tours, \$400 up. FRANK E. CLARK, Times Building, New York. W. H. EAVES Steamship Agency, 100 Congress St., Boston, New England Representative.

Miss Lenglen to Play in Doubles
NICE, March 11.—(By The Associated Press).—Miss Suzanne Lenglen has sent in her name as an entry for the Nice tennis tournament, which opens Monday, but which she declines to enter. The singles matches. This will be the first time that Miss Lenglen has participated in a tournament since she was defeated at Forest Hills last summer by Mrs. F. Mallory. Great interest has been aroused in French tennis circles over her entry in the coming tournament, as there have been many recent reports that she was still far from her old championship form.

Navy Five Elects
ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 11.—W. S. Parr '23 of Kansas has been elected captain of the United States Naval Academy basketball team for next season. Parr has played guard for two seasons, and in addition has been a member of the football and lacrosse teams.

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Boston's Twentieth Annual Automobile Show Opens With a Record-Breaking Display

Big Exhibit at Mechanics Building Contains Passenger and Commercial Cars of Every Type—Salon Opens on Monday

When the doors of Mechanics Building swung wide at 2 o'clock today for the opening of the twentieth annual Boston Automobile Show, hundreds of people poured into the hall, some of whom had been waiting outside for hours, to make sure that they would miss nothing. As the afternoon wore on, this little advance guard was increased by thousands and a conservative estimate of the attendance today up to closing time, is that more than 40,000 people will pass in and out of the building.

A French Garden Effect

The balcony of the light well is capped by arches, while roses and foliage in profusion, together with the wondrous lighting of the whole scheme, recalls portions of southern France. The numerous posts and columns in this hall have been uniformly rounded, and treated by a process which gives the effect of Siena marble. These, arched by roses, and illuminated by small electric bulbs, connecting crosswise and lengthwise, give a decidedly beautiful effect. All the stairways are covered with flowers and foliage, the portals of which are distinctively individual, while the pergola covering the stairway from the exhibition hall to the basement, is strictly in keeping with the harmonious arrangement throughout. Even the names of the cars are displayed on signs, which are part of the general arrangement.

In Grand Hall, on the West Newton Street side of the building, an innovation has been introduced, which will give the Boston show the leadership in decorative ideas and arrangements. Suspended from the roof is an immense electrolite nearly 50 feet in diameter, containing thousands of lights of various colors, all of which blend in spectacular harmony. Lines of light in squares, divide the ceiling into sections, while above all, the roof is covered in deep blue, which shows through rainbows shaded drop festoons in each section, gives a rose-colored atmosphere to the entire room.

The Stage Decorations

The great proscenium arch has been tastefully draped in a taupe-colored fabric, about 2000 yards in length, emphasized with a gold and polychrome treatment. Two inch cords support the folds, the edging of which is hand in black and fringe, nearly three feet deep. Festoons and drops of electric lights, together with reflectors not only illuminate the stage, but bring out the full beauty of the color tones. In the rear a perfect blending of natural cedars and rich fabrics, gives a tasty background to the stage exhibits. To reach the stage a semi-circular pergola or temple has been set at the foot of the marble stairway, finished in matt gold and black, with bands of polychrome lights for relief. Fountains play on top of huge fluted and carved posts at the stage entrance, while down the main aisle electrolites overhung with foliage, shine through in various colors.

Room does not permit for elaborate decorating in the balconies, but as far as possible the same general ideas have been followed through. The side and front walls are draped in rich fabrics, paneled in matt gold, while a soft French gray has been used as a background for the booths in the accessory department. The basement,

which does not lend itself to decoration so readily as the other part of the building, nevertheless has been made very attractive, and is well worth a visit. As in other years the booths are more or less uniform in design, so that no individual plan of decoration can disturb the arrangement as a whole.

Following the usual custom there will be held in the salon of the Copley Plaza, beginning Monday at 1 o'clock, and continuing until Friday, March 17 at 10 o'clock in the evening, an exhibition of those automobiles which can rightfully be classed as luxuries. Shown in an atmosphere of refinement, impossible to get except at a private display, these cars appeal only to the most fastidious buyers, who are always seeking something very much out of the ordinary.

An American Show

The Boston Automobile Show is strictly an American affair, as none of the cars on exhibit are foreign built. Coming at the very opening of the spring season, this is perhaps more than a coincidence, for at the New York show earlier in the year, at least two cars were made outside of this country. This speaks well for the confidence the buyers have in their own craftsmen, and should augur well for an influx of orders, now that the readjustment period is practically over. Having the utmost confidence in the mechanism and design of American-made cars, the first question which the prospective buyer at the Boston show asks is about the price he must pay. It is more noticeable this year than ever before, and it is safe to say that the money value of the 1922 model of any make, is far greater than at any time in the history of the industry. Prices right now are down to their lowest level, and in some cases are below pre-war markings.

This exhibit will be a record breaker in at least two respects—one the number of passenger cars and trucks shown, being not only larger than ever before in Boston, but also in the entire country; two, the attendance during the week will no doubt be greater than at any show in the history of the industry. Coming as it does at a time when business in general seems to be on the edge of a boom, the eyes of the entire country are watching Boston to make certain that their optimism is founded on fact. If the attitude of the dealers and visitors who are shopping today is anything to go by, the attendance and exhibit figures will be joined in the record breaking column by the sales made and prospects obtained during these seven days.

There are 433 companies or individuals represented within the five halls and the basement of Mechanics Building. They represent a buying range of from \$319 to about \$11,000 for passenger cars, the Ford Tourist at the lowest price, and the Locomobile at the highest, representing the two extremes. Only a few years ago the \$11,000 price would mean nothing to the man with war profits, waiting to be sold something expensive. Today that same man is more than apt to buy the cheapest car made than the most expensive, as times have not only changed his pocketbook, but also his viewpoint.

Six Under One Thousand

There are six models on display which retail for less than \$1,000, namely, the Chevrolet, the four-cylinder Durant, the four-cylinder Overland, the Dodge, the Ford and the Maxwell. This is the largest number in this class ever shown.

Five cars are showing in Boston for the first time. The Durant, made in both four and six-cylinder types, replaces the Sheridan car purchased by the General Motors Corporation. The four-cylinder model was placed on the market last fall for the first time, while the six-cylinder is just getting into action, and practically makes its initial bow in Mechanics Building. The Rickenbacker, named after Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, the

world-famous American ace, is a six-cylinder moderate priced car. It was first shown at the New York show in January. The Willis Saint Claire, built by C. Harold Willis at Marysville, Mich., and the Earl and the Kelsey, will be shown. The Earl was formerly known as the Briscoe. Upon the acquisition of the Briscoe factory last fall by Clarence A. Earl, the car was renamed and remarketed.

There are ten cars having eight cylinders, the Cole, Apperson, Lafayette, Willis Saint Claire, Standard, King, Cadillac, Oldsmobile and Peerless; one with 12 cylinders, the Packard Twin Six; three, the Buick, Durant and Nash, having four, six and eight-cylinder types. One electric car, the Rauch and Lang; one steam car, the Stanley, complete the list, with the exception of the six-cylinder models, which outnumber all the rest, and the four-cylinders, which run second.

Outstanding Features

It is most noticeable that the 1922 cars are better made in every way than those of other years. Each separate part has been chosen with the idea that it must give the maximum of value at the minimum of price, as car owners know from experience how and what to buy for service. Comfort in construction has been insisted upon by the manufacturers, when planning for this season, and the result is that all the cars in the shows, notably the heavier models, like the Cadillac, have

better springs to carry over the rough roads, better and smoother running mechanism, and are furnished inside with cushions and upholstery which practically does away with vibrations.

Then again the model 1922 is much easier and more economical to operate, more attractive in appearance, and has a custom-built appearance which means such a lot to the buyer. Nothing is left to chance this year, and down to the very last detail each car is fitted out with all the needed accessories, even in some cases having extra cushions and telephone parts. This is a buyer's market and the salesmen know it. They are leaving nothing undone to make a sale, and a general air of wide-awake optimism is in the air, such as one would find in the ranks of an intelligent, hard-working sales force, who are in the mood to sell something. And the something at the show happens to be automobiles.

List of Exhibitors

PASSENGER CARS

Anderson, Apperson, Auburn, Bay State, Buick, Cadillac, Case, Chalmers, Chandler, Chevrolet, Cleveland, Cole, Cunningham, Daniels, Dodge, Dorr, DuPont, Durant, Earl, Elcar, Essex, Ferris, Ford, Fox, Franklin, Gardner, Gray, Haynes, H. C. S., Hudson, Hupmobile, Jordan, Kelsey, King, Kissel, Lafayette, Lexington, Lincoln, Locomobile, Liberty, Malbohm, Marmion, Maxwell, McFarland, Mitchell, Monroe, Moon, Nash, National, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Overland, Packard, Paige, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Premier, Rauch & Lang, R. & V., Reo, Rickenbacker, Roamer, Saxon Duplex, Standard, Stanley, Stearns, Knight, Stephens,

Stevens Duryea, Studebaker, Stutz, Vellie, Westcott, Willis Saint Claire, Winton, Willys-Knight, Willys-Overland.

MOTOR TRUCKS

Autocar, Brockway, Chevrolet, Commerce, Cunningham, Dodge, Dort, Ford, G. M. C., Graham Bros., International, Kelly Springfield, Larrabee, Mack, Maxim,

Maxwell, Municipal, Nash, Northway, Oldsmobile, Packard, Phoenix, Pierce-Arrow, Ranier, Reo, Republic, Selden, Sterling, Stewart, Ultimate, Vim, Wachusett, Walker, White.

TRACTORS

Cletrac, Ford, Holt.

MOTORCYCLE—Militar

Automobile Show Is Ready After 300 Men Labor a Week

Hoisting Cars to Places in Balcony of Mechanics Building Only Small Part of Preparation Needed

Three hundred workmen, busy night and day since last Monday, have transformed the barren interior of Mechanics Building into a brilliantly lighted and decorated setting for the Twentieth Annual Boston Automobile Show which opened today.

A Boston advertising man once characterized the Mechanics Building as "the most versatile piece of real estate in New England," by which he meant that it is used for more diversified types of exhibitions and entertainments than any other structure. Divided as it is, into Exhibition Hall and Grand Hall, downstairs, and Paul Revere Hall and Talbot Hall upstairs, to say nothing of its spacious basement, it lends itself to almost any sort of entertainment or exhibition that may be desired.

Prior to the time set for the automobile show, the last events to occur in the building were the dog show and the New England Hardware Dealers' show. The building has been known to emulate a four-ring circus, by housing on the same evening a boxing match, a dance, a banquet and a lecture, all going on at once. It is a common occurrence for as widely different types of events as this to follow each other on successive nights.

When the managers of the automobile show arranged their dates they engaged the building for a week in advance in order to have plenty of time for the transformation. Early Monday morning they put their men to work and by the second day approximately 300 workmen were on the job. First came the cleaners, who cleared the building thoroughly. Upon their heels came carpenters, electricians and movers. Piles of lumber, yards of wire, boxes full of all sorts of electric appliances, piles of bunting, thousands of electric bulbs and wagonloads of carpet and other kinds of floor covering began pouring into the building upon the heels of the workmen until, to the uninitiated, the whole interior presented a scene of confusion.

Order From Confusion

Looking it over, observing the boxes, opened and unopened the coils of wire, the piles of lumber and the general mass of material, one wondered how the workmen could, in six days, bring order out of chaos and turn the barren, badly littered building into an exhibition hall that would be attractive to visitors and set off to advantage the hundreds of motor cars of all sizes whose manufacturers already had engaged space for their display.

But the scheme for the arrangement

and decoration of the entire interior had been carefully arranged in advance, and though who directed the actual work knew exactly what they wanted done. The space accredited to each exhibitor was carefully marked off, and the entrance aisle and other aisles all provided for. All the workmen had to do was to work and that they did from the time they began until the final hammer stroke before the doors were thrown open to the public today.

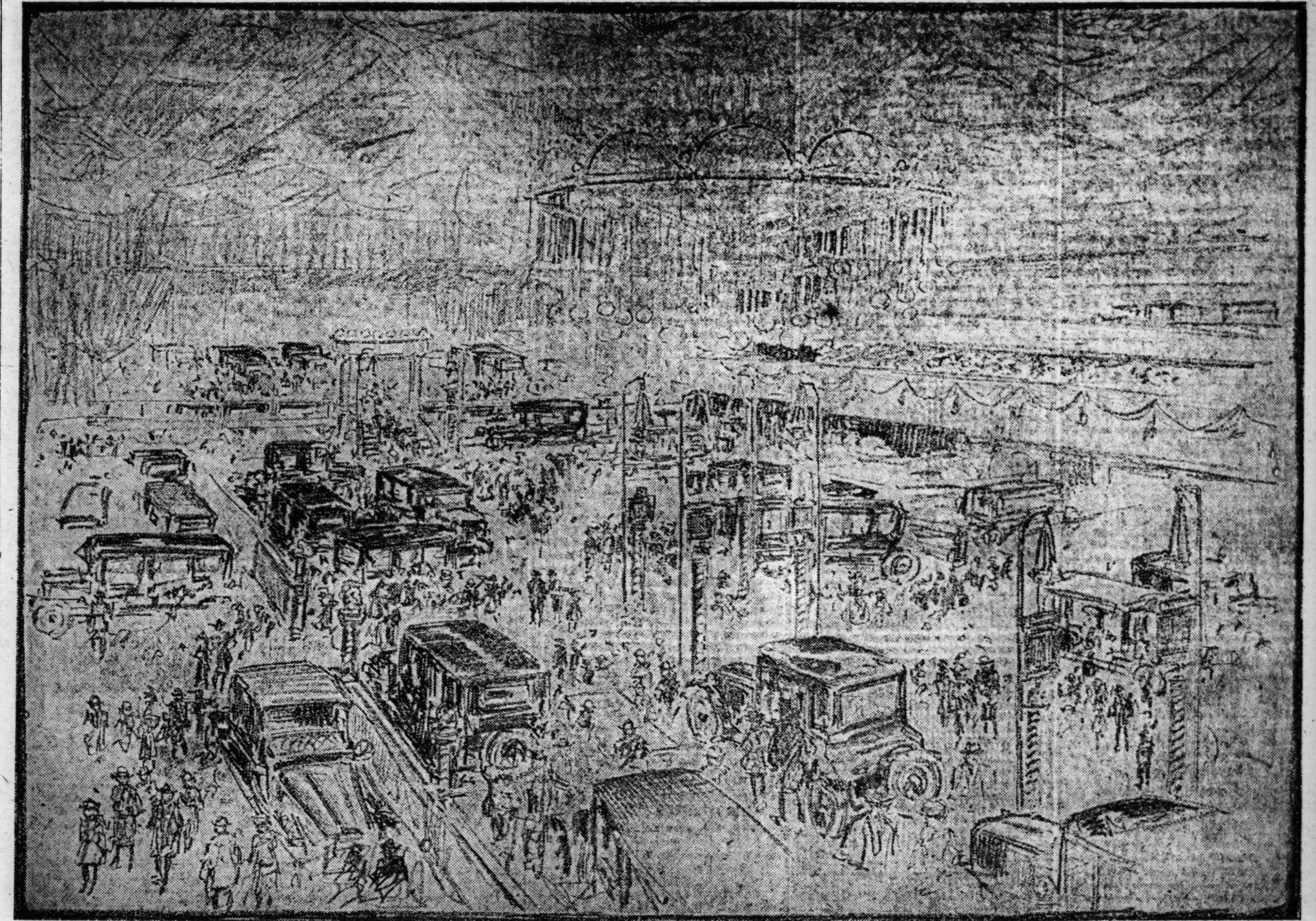
Gradually the building took on a different aspect. By the middle of the week cars began to roll in and were shoved into place where, covered with big sheets, they were left to rest until the opening hour. The little fences that surround some of the exhibition spaces were all put in place. The floor covering was laid, the bunting and chandeliers swung from the ceilings.

Derrick Lifts Cars

Perhaps the most interesting occurrence of the preparations was the lifting of automobiles from the main floor to the balcony of Grand Hall. While most of the balcony space is given over to exhibits of automobile accessories a few of the smaller cars are in the balcony. To get the Packards and Cadillacs on to the stage of the Grand Hall was a comparatively easy matter and was accomplished by building a runway, up which the cars were pushed. To get even a light car into the balcony was a different matter.

Studying the problem briefly, those in charge of the show decided that if the cars were to go into the balcony they would have to be lifted up by a derrick. This was accomplished by attaching the derrick to one of the hard pine pillars in the hall. With this anchorage the block and tackle worked perfectly, and the cars were lifted without any trouble whatever for the experienced men who handled the derrick.

Beginning in the basement, where the trucks and heavy cars are placed, up to the main floor, where all types and a few accessories are to be seen, and into the second floor, every bit of space has been taken. Some of the best locations were engaged months ago, but a few late comers have been accommodated in the basement during the past week. All of Paul Revere Hall and Talbot Hall and even the ladies' reception room has been utilized. It was because of the vast amount of transformation work necessary that the management of the show spared no expense in the employment of experts to perform the necessary labor.



General view of Grand Hall, Mechanics Building

DARTMOUTH WINS FENCING CONTEST

Beats Columbia in Clean Sweep, With Saber and Epée

NEW YORK, March 11 (Special).—In the Dartmouth-Columbia fencing meet held yesterday afternoon in the gymnasium at Columbia University, Dartmouth College won the saber and epée contests with a clean sweep, and although losing the foils by 5 to 9, it gave her the meet title.

Columbia started out well with a victory for Capt. Denis Bencoe over Capt. R. F. Hertzberg. It was a close contest, the score ending 7 to 6. Dartmouth followed with the defeat of Harold Bloomer of Columbia by F. R. Chapman to the same tune of 7 to 6. The third melee was almost as even, with 7 to 5 in favor of Philip Farley of Columbia over Henry Liao of Dartmouth. In the remaining contests the Blue and White team had the better time, leaving the field with nine gains to five losses.

In the saber and epée battle the New Hampshire team played rings around their opponents, capturing their winning scores by lop-sided margins. The summary: Fois—Bencoe, Columbia, defeated Hertzberg, Dartmouth, 7 to 6; Farley, Columbia, defeated Liao, Dartmouth, 7 to 5; Farley, Columbia, defeated Chapman, Dartmouth, 7 to 5; Bencoe, Columbia, defeated Liao, Dartmouth, 7 to 4; Bencoe, Columbia, defeated Chapman, Dartmouth, 7 to 3; Chapman, Dartmouth, defeated Bloomer, Columbia, 7 to 6; Hertzberg, Dartmouth, defeated Bloomer, Columbia, 7 to 3; Hertzberg, Dartmouth, defeated Farley, Columbia, 7 to 4; Liao, Dartmouth, defeated Bloomer, Columbia, 7 to 4. Saber—Cooke, Dartmouth, defeated Ferreira, Columbia, 7 to 3; Hertzberg, Dartmouth, defeated Bierschenk, Columbia, 7 to 4; Cooke, Dartmouth, defeated Bierschenk, 7 to 5; Hertzberg, Dartmouth, defeated Ferreira, Columbia, 7 to 3. Epée—Liao, Dartmouth, defeated Farley, Columbia, 2 to 6.

Chapman Defeats Pierce

PINEHURST, N. C., March 11.—Rain interfered here yesterday in the playing of the second round of the annual spring golf tournament and only one of the matches started was completed. In that one J. D. Chapman of Greenwich, defeated L. W. Pierce of Rochester, 6 and 4. The other matches are scheduled to start today at the point where they were called off yesterday.

AUTO SHOW

MECHANICS BUILDING

Open Today 2 P. M.

ALL NEXT WEEK
10 A. M.—10:30 P. M.
Admission 75c

Automobile Salon
Copley-Plaza Hotel

Open Monday, March 13

5 DAYS

1 P. M. to MIDNIGHT

Admission \$1.00

Personal Direction
CHAS. L. CAMPBELL



Aisle of Fountains, Boston Automobile Show

By staff photographer

FINANCIAL, REAL ESTATE, SHIPPING

REAL ESTATE

Contracts awarded in February of this year for building construction in New England have a total value of more than double the corresponding total for February, 1921, according to a report issued today by W. F. Dodge Company. For the 27 northeastern states of the country, a gain of 73 per cent in the number of contracts is recorded.

Contracts awarded in the 27 states amounted to \$177,865,000, an increase of 7 per cent over January, and the second largest February total on the Dodge Company's record.

A significant feature of the February construction record is the increase in business buildings over January. The increase in square feet of space contracted for was 20 per cent, and the increase in total cost was 65 per cent. February business buildings amounted to \$39,130,000, or 22 per cent of the month's total, an unusually high percentage for this class, which was exceeded only by the residential buildings, amounting to \$75,703,000, or 43 per cent of the total. Public works and utilities took third place, amounting to \$21,193,000, or 13 per cent of the total.

The accumulated volume of construction since the first of the year has been 60 per cent greater than the first two months of last year. Completed new work reported in the first two months has amounted to over \$800,000,000, more than double the amount of work placed under contract in the same period.

Contracts awarded in the New England States this February amounted to \$15,633,000. This was more than double the amount for February of last year, and only 2 per cent under January of this year. It is the second largest February total on record for this district.

Among the items included in the February, 1922, total were the following: \$7,115,000, or 45 per cent, for business buildings; \$4,468,000, or 28 per cent, for residential buildings; \$1,599,000, or 10 per cent, for educational buildings; \$1,041,000, or 4 per cent, for industrial buildings.

The volume of contemplated new work reported continues large, the amount in February having been \$43,747,000, or nearly three times the amount of work actually started.

TRINITY COURT SOLD

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have purchased from Richard M. Saltonstall and Robert Jordan, trustees under the will of Eben D. Jordan, the property known as Trinity Court, Back Bay station. The building is five and six stories in height, and contains in all about 250 rooms, and 100 baths.

There is a frontage on Dartmouth Street of approximately 120 feet, and on Stuart Street of 265 feet, and on Trinity Place of approximately 80 feet, the rear side having an exposure of approximately 280 feet on a restricted plot, owned by the Boston & Albany Railroad. There is a large court in the center.

Total valuation is \$529,000, of which \$304,300 is on the land, which has an area of 27,663 square feet. The Jordan estate was represented by Joseph D. Dillworth and the purchasers by Cabot, Cabot & Forbes.

THOMPSON'S SPA CONTRACT

Announcement was made today that the major contract for constructing the new Thompson's Spa Building at 14-17 Court Square has been awarded to J. M. & C. J. Buckley Company of New York, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. The structure is to be occupied exclusively by the restaurant system of the lease, whose contract with the borrowing corporation and owners, The Sumner Company, runs for 20 years. The building will be of brick and stone on a steel frame, with 11 stories and three basements, and will measure 136 by 55 feet. Costs are figured at about \$350,000. Plans are being completed by Samuel D. Kelley of Boston, and the Smith Building on the site is in process of demolition by Swift-McNutt Company.

BROOKLINE TRANSFERS

Six three-story, brick houses located at 133-143 Fuller Street, Brookline, with a total valuation of \$175,000, have been purchased by Samuel Rudnick from Dr. L. P. Ross. The parcel includes 22,152 square feet of land. William E. McCoy & Co. negotiated the sale.

Edwardes & Warren report the sale of property at 1659-1663 Beacon Street, Brookline, consisting of two large brown stone, well fronted houses known as The Winthrop and located at the corner of Winthrop Road, containing about 25 rooms together with 16,738 feet of land, the whole being taxed on \$60,000. This property was a part of the Bridget E. Hastings estate, title coming from Edw. E. Blodgett and John Baptist Blake, trustees, to Harold Gordon King, who has bought for investment and development. It is the intention of the purchaser to improve the vacant land.

Papers have been recorded in the

WEATHER

Boston and vicinity: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Sunday fair, little change in temperature; moderate variable winds blowing north and northwest. Southern New England: Rain this afternoon and tonight; Sunday fair, not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds blowing north and northwest. Northern New England: Unsettled, probably snow tonight; Sunday generally fair, not much change in temperature; fresh north and northwest winds.

Boston Temperatures

Official

Other Cities, 9 a. m.

Albany	34	Nantucket	33
Buffalo	34	New Orleans	54
Chicago	35	New York	40
Denver	35	Philadelphia	40
Hatfield	35	Portland, Me.	40
Hackensack	40	San Francisco	58
Kansas City	34	St. Louis	35
Memphis	44	Seattle	33
Montreal	33	Washington	42

Almanac, March 11

Sun rises 6:04 a.m. Sun sets 5:46 p.m.
Length of day 11h. 42m.
High water 9:18 a.m., 9:44 p.m.
Lows water 4:16 a.m., 4:16 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS

Another large shipment of textile machinery will leave Boston for the Far East when the British steamer Oanta sails for China about April 24. It was learned today. The machinery consists of cards, spindles, looms, etc., in sufficient quantities to practically equip a complete cotton mill. It is part of a large order placed with New England machinery manufacturers some months ago and makes about 120 carloads.

Sailing today for Cherbourg and Southampton on the White Star liner Olympic from New York, are about 400 first cabin passengers, including professional, social and business men.

They include: Sir Philip Gibbs and son, Prince Casimir Lubomirski, Polish ambassador at Washington, and Princess Lubomirski; Paul Kochanski, violinist, and Mrs. Kochanski; Mme. Eleonora Gerhardt, concert soprano; Karol Szymanowski, Polish composer; Vladimir Rosing, Russian tenor, returning from his first American tour; Lieut.-Col. Sir John Humphrey, Sir Douglas Alexander, M.P. Vanderlip and Mrs. Vanderlip, M.P. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company; Sir Charles Evans, Hon. McDougall Hawkes, former Dock Commissioner of New York; O. L. Sarkis, a planter of Java and Holland, and Mrs. Sarkis; Winslow Barry, Hon. Davis Davies, M.P. of London; Foxhall Keene of New York, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Alexander Smith Cochran, W. H. Morgan, Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, Miss Helen L. K. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford and G. H. Whigham of New York and Dudley L. Pickman of Boston.

Three fishing vessels reached the fish pier today with a total of 61,800 pounds fresh groundfish, the schooner Josephine De Costa having 25,850 pounds, Eleonora De Costa 29,100 and Desire 6900. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock, 3@4c; a pound; large cod, 6@6½c; market cod, 4@4½c; pollock, 6@5½c; cusk, 2½@3c; hake, 5@5½c.

Receipts of fresh groundfish at the South Boston fish pier during the past week totaled 2,497,800 pounds, brought in by 43 arrivals. For the corresponding period of last year the figures were: 45 vessels with 2,763,500 pounds. From Jan. 1 to date there were 471 vessels with 19,571,561 pounds arriving at the pier compared with 539 vessels with 27,052,750 pounds for the corresponding period of the previous year.

When the Norwegian steamer Beuland, Captain Nielsen reached a berth at the American Sugar Refining pier, South Boston today, the largest crop of raw Cuban sugar to enter this port in several years was recorded at the Boston Custom House. The vessel came from Neuvius, Cuba, and brought 38,000 bags of sugar weighing about 11,200,000 pounds.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Hamilton Range (Br.), from Baltimore via Norfolk and Newport News for Liverpool.

Alfredo V. (Ital.) from Genoa, etc., and Agiers.

Soythian, from London.

Sussex, from Australia.

Balgownie, from Antwerp.

Clan Kennedy, from Calcutta.

Moorish Prince, from the Far East.

Indian, from Norfolk.

Fennonia, from London.

Roseric (Br.), from Calcutta and Colombo.

Themisto, from Hamburg.

K. I. Luckenbach, from Pacific ports.

Borwick, from Rotterdam.

Steinstad (Nor.), from Antilla, Cuba.

Selwyn George, from Norfolk.

Prince Eddie, from Yarmouth, N. S.

Charles Strymon, from Jacksonville and Charleston.

Amoloo, from Porto Rico.

Munabro, from Baltimore.

Meltonian, from Manchester and Liverpool.

SUNDAY

Major Wheeler, from Porto Rico, Mar. 5.

Schodack, from New York.

Orinoco, from Brazilian ports.

Keelund, from Alexandria.

San Gil, from Port Limon, C. R., etc.

Virginia, from Sarpeborg, Norway via Portland, Me.

MONDAY

City of Lucknow, from Calcutta.

Pinemore, from Liverpool.

TUESDAY

Oanta, from the Far East.

Suruga, from the Far East.

Mackinaw, from Hamburg.

WEDNESDAY

Steel Mariner, from Pacific ports.

Deul, from Hamburg and Rotterdam.

Bird City, from Brazilian ports.

Wytheville, from the Far East.

Egrement, from the Far East.

THURSDAY

Digby, from Liverpool.

Meamba, from Sumatra.

FRIDAY

Camdian Pioneer, from Australia.

FEDERAL SAVING

METHOD POPULAR

Reports of sales of United States Treasury savings certificates for February received by F. C. Ayres, director of the savings division, First Federal Reserve district, indicate the appreciation of the people of the many advantages offered by the United States Treasury Department in connection with this security.

The postmasters of the State have been uniformly successful in interesting their patrons, and it is evident that as a general proposition this method of financing the millions of the 1918 issue of War Savings stamps now outstanding and which are due on Jan. 1, 1922, is a success.

Among the post-offices of the first class having the best records may be mentioned Springfield, reporting over \$10,000; Lynn, with nearly \$7500; while Lowell and Fall River show about \$5000 each.

Horace Ford on Way to Florida

Infielder Horace Ford of the local National League team left Boston last night in company with Secretary Edwin L. Riley for St. Petersburg, Fla., the Braves' training camp. The two expect to reach their destination Sunday.

PUBLIC SUPPORT IS SOUGHT BY TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS

Mill Men Make Appeal to the People as Drive in the Legislature for 48-Hour Law Seems to Have a Chance of Success

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11 (Special)—Rhode Island mill men are bidding for public support on the eve of the eighth week of the big textile strike. Close observers call it the week of the most pronounced reverses yet for the manufacturers. To climax the week the drive in the General Assembly for a 48-hour law, a co-issue of the strike, promises to gain for its supporters the recognition they demand. Preparations for the mill strikers fighting this drive are of such proportions as to indicate they consider it no trifling matter.

Richard B. Comstock of counsel for mill owners, whose word as president of the State is conceded to carry as much weight as that of any lawyer in the State, comes forward today with the statement that for the mill men to grant a 48-hour work week "would be suicidal." He asserts that 43 other states have no such law and that manufacturers, not textile men alone, "could not accept a 48-hour law that left Rhode Island under a handicap and that allowed other states to place their products in the market at lower prices because they were allowed to work women in industry a longer hour."

Mr. Comstock does not enter into a discussion of why textile mills in Massachusetts within a radius of 20 miles of the "strike center" can run under a 48-hour law advantageously. Mr. Comstock appeals to the public, to "people of Rhode Island" to prevent the "crippling" and "hampering" of its industries.

The statement was drawn after a new 48-hour bill, the seventh thus far this session, had bobbed up so unexpectedly in the General Assembly as to take both supporters and opponents completely by surprise. Representatives of the mill owners, who in a very few minutes the House voted not to discharge from committee a previously introduced 48-hour bill. The vote was 37 to 50, but the vote is not indicative of what strength the new bill may have. The dominating Republicans professed to have no knowledge of Mr. Lavender's intention to offer the bill.

Many of the representatives, who were found to have changed to a favorable attitude toward a 48-hour bill, are said to have been influenced by the intensified campaign of the past few days. Many of the House members are said to have found that their businesses are suffering because of the indifference to the strikers' demands. One member, a theater owner, is said to have been effectively boycotted.

Mr. Comstock's plea followed a conference of the mill owners, which began during the afternoon and lasted through the evening. The series of occurrences which are regarded as having influenced this conference date from the holding firm of the strikers' lines in the attempts to reopen the mills in the week. The failure of the mill men to get the Governor to intervene for them in their effort to prevent mass picketing and his decision to require that the employers go to the courts for redress, if they are entitled to any, contributed to the situation. Decisive victories yesterday by the strikers in preventing the running of mills in both the Pawtuxet Valley and the Blackstone Valley were netting to the mill owners.

The denunciation by the Episcopal clergy of the State of the lack of conciliatory spirit on both sides is claimed by the strikers to have a favorable effect to them on the public sentiment aroused. They say that they had not ignored conciliatory efforts up to the time that the mill owners declared for secret deliberations for the purpose of preventing manufacturing costs becoming public. What effect this statement by the clergy will have with the meeting of the board of mediation and conciliation at noon on Monday is not apparent.

The morale of the strikers in the camps of both the United Textile workers of America in the Blackstone Valley and the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America in the Pawtuxet Valley runs high today. Organizers declared that the statement by the millmen's counsel was "so full of holes" that the public's sympathy cannot be inveigled away from them by it.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, comes into the strike field tomorrow, and the situation, the strikers say, affords him a fine chance to answer the mill men in the public audience he will make here and at Pawtuxet.

Bellinger Calls Out

Pickets at Early Hour

CROMPTON, R. I., March 11 (By The Associated Press)—Just before 5 o'clock this morning a bellringer went up and down the streets of this mill village calling to "see people." "Everybody out to picket the gates!" Lights flashed up in the little white-painted cottages, and in 10 minutes or less strike sympathizers, men and women, were gathering about the entrance to the Crompton Company's corduroy and velvet plant, one of the many closed for weeks by the Rhode Island textile strike.

Yesterday the company threw open the gates and announced that its finishing department would resume operations. Nobody came to work but the overseers and second hands. Today the program was repeated. There was no disorder. The "iron battalion" at Natick, shock troops of the early weeks of the strike, did not

appear. The local population, Polish, Swedish, Irish, French, English, and "old line" American, in about that order of numbers, clustered about the gates and laughed and chatted. The troops were out and the police of Kent County were present in force. More than forty cavalrymen patrolled up and down. Under the ruling now in force in the Pawtuxet Valley that strikers from outside villages must not picket mills a "deadline" has been drawn at the outskirts of Centerville, the adjoining village, and here troops stopped and questioned all comers. There were not many arrivals. A few scouts from other parts of the valley came up to watch the situation, but no real force of strike sympathizers turned up.

By 6 o'clock several hundred people, all of this village, had assembled about the approaches to the mill, which is one of the largest in the Pawtuxet Valley, employing 1000 hands. When the mill whistle blew at 6:30, for the second time in six weeks—the first was yesterday—the crowd clapped hands and cheered.

"We like to hear the whistle, but we won't go back," a Polish maiden explained.

Others volunteered the information that this tight little settlement of Crompton was famous for "sticking to it."

"When one came out we all came out, when one goes back we all go back," it was said. "It's that way here with everything, even our baseball team."

Within the mill Superintendent John A. Swanson watchfully waiting for the arrival of millhands, explained he had not expected any just yet. The mill was open, however, and would be kept open until Monday, he added optimistically.

Elsewhere in the valley everything was quiet. Troops were still on guard at Natick and Pawtuxet, where riots occurred Feb. 20, but the military guard had been withdrawn from Hope, where the Hope Company's mill was reopened last week. A strong guard of Providence County deputies remained at Hope, but nothing happened. Company officials there said that workers were coming back in small numbers, but steadily.

PRODUCE

(Quotations are strictly wholesale. Retailers must expect to pay more for small lots.)

Apples—Baldwin, No. 1, \$6@8 barrel; No. 2, \$4@4.50; northern sp., \$5@8; Ben Davis, \$4.50@5; Stark, \$4.50@7; russets, \$4@7; standard farm boxes, \$1.50@1.75; western box, \$3@4.50. Receipts, 210 barrels, 4660 boxes.

Beans—New York and Michigan choice pea at \$6.75@6.85 per 100 pounds; fair to white at \$6.50; yellow eyes, choice at \$8@8.25; fair to good at \$7.50@7.75; red kidney at \$6.25@6.50; fair to good at \$7.25@7.50; dried Canadian green peas at \$6@6.50; native dried green peas at \$6.25@6.50; California lima at \$5.50@5.75. Receipts, beans, 1340 bushels.

Butter—Carload prices, 37½@38c; boxes and prints, 40@41c; firsts, 34½@36½; seconds, 32@33c; held extra, 35½@36c; held first, 33@35c. Receipts, 111,955 pounds.

Cheese—Held extra at 23½@24c; firsts, 21@22c; choice fresh at 21½@22c; firsts, at 20@21c; fair to good at 16@19c; Young America at 22@23c. Receipts, 1606 boxes.

Corn—Carload prices in transit, No. 2 yellow is quoted at 77@78c; No. 3 yellow at 76@77c. Corn products per 100 pounds: yellow granulated corn meal at \$1.80; bolted at \$1.75. Receipts, corn, 36,225 bushels; all for export.

Eggs—Fancy henney and nearby 30@32c; eastern extras, 27@28c; western extras, 27@28c; western extra firsts, 25@26; western firsts, 23@24c. Receipts, 117,400 dozens.

Flour—Carload prices, mill shipments per 196 pounds in sacks: Spring patents at \$8.25@8.50 for standard and \$9.00@9.25 for special soft; hard winter patents \$7.00@7.25; soft winter patents at \$7.25@7.50; soft winter straight at \$6.50@6.75; soft winter clear at \$5.25@5.50; rye flour, white patent at \$6@6.50. Receipts, 3220 barrels.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, \$5.50@5.75; California navel, \$5.50@5.75; lemons, \$3@3.50; grapefruit, \$2@2.50; cranberries, 10@11.50; half bull; strawberries, 60@70c box.

Hay and Straw—Carload prices: No. 1 timothy at \$29@30; No. 2 timothy at \$26@27; No. 3 hay at \$22@23; shipping hay at \$19@20; clover, mixed, at \$25@26; poor and damaged at \$15@17; rye straw at \$16@17; cut straw at \$22. Receipts, 5 cars hay, 1 car straw.

Millfeed—Carload prices in transit: Spring bran is quoted at \$35.50@35.75 for pure, standard at \$34.50@35; winter bran at \$35@35.25; middling at \$35@35.50; mixed feed at \$35@35.75; cottonseed meal at \$48@53; stock feed at \$31; oat hulls at \$15; hominy feed at \$25.50; gluten feed at \$29.50; gluten meal at \$45; linseed meal at \$61. Receipts, 20 tons.

Oats—Carload prices in transit: Oats are quoted at \$8@9 for fancy 40 to 42 pounds, 57@58 for fancy 38 to 40 pounds; \$4@4.50 for regular 38 to 40 pounds; \$3@3.50 for regular 34 to 36 pounds. Oatmeal, for 90 pounds in sacks, rolled \$2.75; cut \$2.90. Receipts, oats, 8530 bushels.

Potatoes—Green Mt., \$1.90@2 per 100 pound bag; Spauldings, \$1.75@1.85; cobblers, \$1.60@1.75; sweets, \$1.85@2 hamper. Receipts 9900 bushels.

Poultry—Native fowls, large, 13@14c; medium, 12@13c; squabs, 16@17c; western, bxs, stages, 25@30c; fowls, large, 12@13c; small, 10@12c; bibles, stages, 23@24c; fowls, large, 11@12c; small, 9@10c; frozen roasters, 5 lbs. up, 24@25c; 4 lbs. up, 23@24c; 3 lbs. up, 22@23c; chickens, 3 to 3½ lbs, 23@24c; broilers, 22@23c; fowls, 4 lbs. up, 21@22c; 4 lbs, 20@21c; 3 lbs, 19@20c; 2½ lbs, 18@19c; live fowls, native, 19@20c; chickens, 25@30c. Receipts, poultry, 2043 packages.

Refined sugar—The American and Revere quote granulated and fine as a basis at \$20c per pound, less 2 per cent for cash.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1@1.25 box; cabbage, \$1.50@1.75 barrel; new, \$1.75@2.50 crate; carrots, \$1.25@1.50 box; celery, white, \$2.25@2.50 box; cucumbers, \$5@11 box; eggplant \$3@4 crt; lettuce, \$1@1.50 box; peppers, \$4@5 crt; radishes,

Boston Public School Notes

A new four-year course with a degree of bachelor of education to prepare teachers for the intermediate or junior high schools is now being planned for the Boston Normal School of which Wallace C. Boyden is head master. This is to supersede a special or optional course which has been offered for some time. The school now has two three-year training courses, one for kindergarten and primary work and the other for elementary school work, the two carrying through the preparation of the teacher through the sixth grade. The new course will extend this work through the intermediate school period or the first year of the high school.

Still another course is under consideration. It is a four-year course looking toward the high school with the degree of bachelor of science in education. This would be a strictly professional academic course and would not include practical teaching.

These new courses are in line with the policy for which the school has stood since its founding in the '70s, adequate and well rounded professional training for the teacher. It has been consistent in its demand for a three-year professional course for primary and elementary school teachers, a standard, so high there have been times when it almost stood alone. With the new course for the intermediate school and the proposed new course for the high school the entire round of school work will be covered by this one school and on a college grade basis.

Worth-while notes of worth-while affairs are to be found in The Torch, published four times a year by the pupils of the Boston Normal School. It is notable not only for the real interest of its contents but for the attractive and commendable way in which they are presented. It is probably the only magazine put out by any normal school in the country that is edited entirely by the students. Florence E. Smith '23, is the editor-in-chief. Her staff is composed as follows: Mary E. Vaughn '23, literary editor; Frances B. McCarron, Mary D. Fitzgerald, Mary E. Walsh, assistants; Eleanor F. Garland compiling editor; Lucy E. Barrett, assistant; Blanche Smith, Mary A. Barrett, alumnae editors; Rose Michaelson, Edith E. Anderson, exchange editors; Lucy G. Doyle, printing editor; Mary A. Lynch, art editor; Gladys M. MacFaden, assistant; Catherine L. Knight, business editor; Mary C. Cadigan, subscription editor; Mildred C. Phillips, Katherine E. Creagh, Bertha L. Fleming, June Raymond, assistants.

Wallace C. Madden is head master of the school and Miss Katharine H. Shute, head of the English department.

No longer are the Boston schools to be served by janitors. They have been banished from the service. In their place has come the custodian. With the development of school work the "janitor" has grown in importance until he has become a real custodian of city property. To warm and clean is no longer his chief province. He must see that the regulations are carried out and that the peace is kept. With the extended use of school buildings and the opening of them for political gatherings many janitors have been made special police officers, having a responsibility which is believed to warrant greater dignity of name and also of pay.

Many librarians are endeavoring to stimulate the love of good reading in the child by forming library leagues, reading circles and vacation reading clubs. Prizes are offered to children reading books on selected lists, talks are given in the library by prominent persons and the children are led to realize that the library is a vital part of the city or town for him. In one library the league is divided into groups of boys and girls according to age; for one group a story-hour is conducted, for another lectures are given; members of the league care for the library grounds and help take care of the library, keep the books in order and give aid in other ways. During the annual Children's Book Week librarians take the opportunity to emphasize the pleasure to be found in good books by various exhibits, contests, talks, and publicity.

To aid the smaller libraries in meeting requests from the schools a selection of children's books is given them each year by the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners. Parent-Teachers associations and women's clubs are of assistance to librarians by volunteering to provide story-hours and readings in the libraries.

Aid in the acquirement of a proper penmanship by Boston school children is given in a series of penmanship gradients hung in every classroom of the elementary schools of the city.

The types are photo-engravings of writing specimens of Boston pupils. For each grade there are four types showing the best work to be expected from each of the four groups into which the class is to be divided, the best group, the better half of the average group, the lower half of the average group and the lowest group.

The gradient was prepared and designed by Miss Bertha A. Connor, director of penmanship.

tons of imported wheat and flour before the next harvest. The bulk of the supply, Mr. Dennis expects, will probably be from the United States because of the favorable credit terms. Tzschos

NEW YORK STOCKS

EARNINGS		ESTER & PITTS- GH	
1922	Decrease		
\$669,834	\$382,769	Miami Copper... 27%	
\$407,187	159,191	Middle Sta's Oil... 13%	
		Midvale Steel... 29%	
\$3,923,000	\$228,000	Minan & St L... 9	
\$4,015,000	4,819,000	Min. SGP & SGP's	
		Missouri, C. & T. 5%	
		Mo. R. & T. w. l... 12%	
		Mo. R. & T. of w. l... 13%	
		Missouri Pacific... 75%	
		Missouri West. p. 54%	
		Montg. Ward... 15%	
		Mullins Bldg... 10%	
		Nat. Acme C. 13%	
		Nat. Enam. Co. 5%	

14%	105%	103	100%	record March 31
14%	105%	103	100%	White Motor C
14%	105%	103	100%	terly of \$1 a sh
14%	105%	103	100%	to stock of re
14%	105%	103	100%	Mississippi River
14%	105%	103	100%	clared 11.50 a sh
14%	105%	103	100%	the quarter, payab
14%	105%	103	100%	Detroit March 17
14%	105%	103	100%	Reol. Edison Co
14%	105%	103	100%	terly of 2 per cent
14%	105%	103	100%	stock of rice
14%	105%	103	100%	Royal Baking Po
14%	105%	103	100%	terly of 2 per cent
14%	105%	103	100%	lar quarterly of 1
14%	105%	103	100%	ferred, paid payab
14%	105%	103	100%	of record March 31
14%	105%	103	100%	a distribution of 3
14%	105%	103	100%	on the common.
14%	105%	103	100%	of record Depart
14%	105%	103	100%	quarterly of 2 1/2
14%	105%	103	100%	ferred, payable
14%	105%	103	100%	March 20.
MANUFACTURERS				
14%	105%	103	100%	Desire Accounts of
14%	105%	103	100%	Building Materials
14%	105%	103	100%	JOHN R. STEFF
14%	105%	103	100%	941 Newmarket Bldg., New

April 20 to stock of
Company, regular quar-
terly, payable March 31,
March 21.
Power Company de-
ferred on the preferred for
April 1 to stock of
Company, regular quar-
terly, payable April 15 to
May 1.
Electric Company, quar-
terly common and regu-
lar dividend on pre-
ferred March 31 to stock
On Dec. 31, last,
dividend was made

All outstanding

Massachusetts

R'S AGENTS
Manufacturers of
Refrigerators,
S. LOMAX CO.
San Francisco, California.

Announcement

Massachusetts Trust Co.
has purchased all of the assets of
The Haymarket National Bank.
Present banking rooms, 46 Canal Street,
will be maintained as a Branch Office.
Checks drawn on Haymarket
will be honored by
Massachusetts Trust Co.
Member Federal Reserve System
Resources Over 17 Millions

Company
Bank
National Bank
Company
The
28 Sta

OUR new Safe Deposit
now open for business.
Try the latest protective d
coupon and conference
ally commodious and attrac
your inspection.

Merchants National
of Boston
Street

faults are
the vaults
ices and
ooms are
ive. We
Bank
ton, Mass.

OUR new Safe Deposit Vaults
now open for business. The vaults
embody the latest protective devices
the coupon and conference rooms
especially commodious and attractive.
invite your inspection.

The Merchants National Bank
of Boston
28 State Street
Boston.

4% @ 4 1/2
 4% @ 4 1/2
 4% @ 4 1/2
 4% @ 4 1/2

In France having factories in Creusot and in other French cities

City of Boston Finances

The treasurer's statement of the city of Boston for February shows receipts for the first month of the fiscal year for city and county account of \$1,153,058 and expenditures of \$4,254,399. The balance on hand as of Feb. 28 was \$8,075,439. The total funded debt is \$124,692.951, as compared with \$124,700,951 on Jan. 31.

Mex Oil
 Mutual Oil
 Mex Oil
 Maracaibo
 Postu .m.
 Radio
 Simms Petrol
 S O of Ind.
 Texon Oil

London M
 LONDON, March 11
 Discount rates, short
 three months' bills 3

\$16,000.00	Spots 18.65 unchanged.	18.47	16.55
8.00 on			
12,000.00			
11,921.605			

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	16.75	16.78	16.73	16.75
May	16.75	16.81	16.74	16.75
July	16.50	16.57	16.50	16.51
October	15.97	16.01	15.90	15.91

French Bonds in Prospect

It is understood a fairly large amount of bonds of Schneider & Cie are to be offered in New York. Creusot, next to Schneider & Cie are the largest steel and iron works in France.

NEW YORK

Stocks—

Amalg Leather	...
Boston Corp	...
Boston Mont	...
Cities S	...
do banks etc.	...
Gilliland	...
Inter Petrol	...
Inter Rubber	...
Inter Sash	...
Merritt	...

Or the advertiser
Ford to make the

NEW YORK COTTON		NEW YORK COTTON	
(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Houston)		(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Houston)	
	Open	High	Low
March	18.30	18.39	18.32
May	18.18	18.18	18.03
July	17.42	17.42	17.30
October	16.80	16.80	16.67
December	16.62	16.62	16.57

[illegible]

5%	New York	Frull.	142	142	142	142	141
5 5/8%	4% (95 1/2)	Unit Sh. Mfg.	40%	40%	40	40	40
5 5/8%	5 5/8%	U S Smelt.	35%	35%	35	35	35
5 5/8%	5 5/8%	U S Smelt pf.	44	44	44	44	44
5 5/8%	5 5/8%	Utah Apex.	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Today	5 5/8%	Utah Consol.	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Yester-	65 1/4%	Utah Mer & T.	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
65 1/4%	33 1/2%	Victoria Oil	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
33 1/2%	33 1/2%	Waldorf System	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
49c	49c	W. B. Rents	26	26	26	26	26
50c	50c	West End pf.	33	33	33	33	33
50c	50c	West End pf.	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%
95 1/2%	95 1/2%						

97	103%	Nipissing	6%	81%	17%	18	17%
107	103%	No Butte	2%	6%	6%	6%	6%
99%	90	Northern R.R.	74	74	12	12	13%
109	108%	Old Col R.R.	76	76	76	76	76
109	109	Old Columbia	75	25	25	25	24
115%	109	Pacific Mills	74	175	173	173	173
104%	104	Pond Creek Coal	175	175	173	173	173
104%	104	Simmie	81c	1	90c	90c	90c
104%	99%	Sup & Boston	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
44	45%	Swift & Co.	106	106	105%	105%	106
		Swift Int'l	22%	23	29%	12%	13%
		Torrington	63	63	63	63	63
		Trinity	63	63	63	63	63
		Tuolumne	51c	53c	51	23	23%

[illegible]

100.84	100.76	100.78	100.82
100.92	100.62	100.92	100.02
and cents per \$100 bond			
IGN BONDS			
High	Low		
99%	99%		
110%	10%		
105%	10%		
85%	85%		
85%	85%		
101%	64%		
101%	64%		
111			
109	109%		
Centennial	13%	13	13
Corp Range	10	10	10
Davis Daily	7%	4	45%
Daily Mtn	11	11%	10
Eastern Mtn	12	12	11
Eastern S. E.	60	60	60
Edison Electric	150	59	150
Corp. S. E.	4	4	3
Gardner	18	14%	14%
Gardner & Davis	18	18	18
Greenfield T. & D.	25%	5%	5%
Hubbard	45%	45%	45%
Int. Cement Co.	30%	30	30
Int. Cotton Mills	30	30	30
Int. Products	4%	4%	4%

92.03	69	Am Ag Chem.....	26%	26%	65%	20
80	80	Am Tel & Tel.....	40%	40%	40%	42
94	94	Am Woolen.....	85%	85%	85%	87
W. L. 1081.....	106%	Am Woolen pf. 107%	107%	107%	107%	213%
92	59	Amoskeag.....	107%	107%	107%	107%
97	88	Amoskeag.....	112	112	112	113
97	63	Amoskeag.....	83%	83%	83%	83
		Amoskeag.....	48%	48%	48%	48
		Amoskeag.....	18%	18%	18%	18
		Bos. & Maine.....	20	20%	20	21
		B&M, & B. I. pf. 51	43	43	43	42
		B&M, & D. I. pf. 51	52	51	51	51
		Boston Elev.....	79	79%	78%	79
		Cal & Erie pf. 9%	98	98	98	98
		Cal & Hecla.....	279	279	279	279

INVESTMENTS		BOSTON STOCKS	
ending 56, 1963	100%	00%	
1944	91	91	
58	95%	51	
1960	92	92	
	87	87	
	98%	98%	

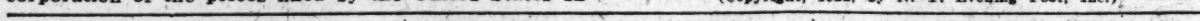
All-time High Low Mar 11, 1963

Is it any wonder then that the exchanges were lower the first of the week following the coveries recently, or that professionals were disinclined in our stock market in a way?

66% 68 - 1% turned. ALVIN

There were small American forces posted at Murmansk and Archangel, and there were American officers attached to General Koltchak's staff. As much as there was never any formal declaration of war against Soviet Russia, the intervention of the Allies and the enforcement of the blockade raised difficult questions of international law, of which the Soviet representatives may be expected to take

American unbleached cotton goods rapidly regained their former dominant position in the markets of the Red Sea strait. During the war Japanese goods entered the market in large quantities and to a great extent filled the place which American goods had vacated. But when the war ended, American goods under conditions had compelled American merchants to abandon. During the last months, however, American goods once returned to the field and by proved superiority in durability and freedom from any tendency to blicken after washing, they have been driving the Japanese material from the field in spite of a slight price disadvantage.



Italian Revenue Increase

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special).—The state receipts in Italy for the first seven months of the current financial year, i. e., for the period ended Jan. 31, show an increase of 1,260,000,000 lire, in comparison with the corresponding period of the previous year.

During 1931, the docks were empty on 7000 dock days. The reduction in the shipping wage bonus, just put to the vote, has been defeated by 10-to-1 majority. This action is contrary to that of the Welsh tin-plate workers, who have accepted a 10 per cent wage bonus from 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. until May 6. The boot and shoe industry has also been aided by similar readjustment.

Wages changes during January affected 4,000,000 workers, 90 per cent of the changes calling for decreases that totaled 2,570,000 per week. Unemployment figures for the week of February 21 were 1,890,400, a decline of 13,900 since the beginning of the month. About 120,000 are reported to be employed in one form or another of Government Unemployment Relief.

A much brighter picture is presented in respect of the coal situation.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Special)—The official returns for the period July to November, 1921, show that during the five months, imports into Italy amounted to 4,700,000,000 lire, and exports totaled 3,086,000,000.

The export trade has given unmistakable signs of revival, as the returns of exports show a steady increase, rising from 441,000,000 lire for the month of July to 718,000,000 in November. There is also an increase in the import trade, but the unfavorable balance is much lower than in corresponding periods of the previous year.

British Cotton Affairs
LONDON, Feb. 27 (Special).—The British cotton industry is struggling severely to bring itself down to a level in prices which consumers will pay. It is realized that this must be done before there can be any substantial hope of restoring output and sales to the pre-war standard. A sentiment of optimism arose recently owing to the publication of Board of Trade figures showing that cotton goods exports were greater for January of 1922

NEW YORK, March 11—Richard J. Crotty, chairman of the committee representing the 7 per cent adjustment mortgage bonds of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, in announcing the extension of time for deposits of the bonds with the American Exchange Bank to March 31, states that the committee, in cooperation with the trustees, has made important demands for protection of the interest of the bond holders which should greatly strengthen their position of the adjustment and refunding bonds. The committee adds that prompt action on part of holders will materially assist the committee in such further action.

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Greece Encouraged to Hope
for a Bright Musical FutureYoung Composers of the Modern School Receiving
Contemporary Recognition for Their Efforts

TURNING to music, that very important expression of high art, we find that after the removal of the Turkish hand from Greece's administration music, that art which entered so deeply into the life of ancient Hellas, showed a marked revival in Modern Greece.

When Greece was entirely under Turkish tyranny, national music still lived, but only in ballad form, whilst it was restricted to those far-off districts and mountainous areas, where the tyrant's heel was least felt.

After the War of Independence had ended, and peace had been established, the new Greek kingdom did not neglect music, which was given a very important place in the curriculum and great efforts were made to repatriate the muses to their maternal soil, and to encourage the study and appreciation of music throughout the liberated land. This effort, supported on all sides by enthusiasts, soon brought forth the Odeum or Conservatory, as also met schools, and very successful military and municipal bands, operas, and concert orchestras. Besides this, the piano was introduced into the homes of many of the well-to-do so that in this way also music became a source of education for the people.

It is not necessary, however, to dwell long upon the first crude efforts in this revival of music in freed Greece. Instead we will turn our attention to three modern and very distinguished Greek composers, namely Mantzaros, Kaessaris and Samaras. Leading Greek Composer

The first is well known amongst all Greeks, as the composer of the enthusiastic music of the national anthem, the words of which superb hymn to liberty were written by the national Greek poet, Solomos. The second composer, Kaessaris, was, at the commencement of his career, somewhat under Italian influence. His work embraced ballads and songs, in addition to orchestral music of a more ambitious character. Amongst his songs is the popular "Aiglon," dedicated to King Constantine. But perhaps his supreme achievement was as director of military bands, which, under his guidance, reached a high excellence and are much appreciated by the musical experts of Europe.

With regard to the third-named composer, Samaras, it may be said that his works are of international fame. Among other compositions set to music the verses written by the famous poet, Palamas, for the Olympic Games, and also wrote the opera "Flora Mirabilis," which met with great success when first produced at La Scala, Milan. The Greek singer, Apostolou, was also very popular with the discriminating and critical people of that city.

First among those artists who enjoy much popularity amongst the Greeks is Manolis Kalomiris. His work is highly meritorious and he can perhaps claim to be the leading Greek composer of the day. He took certain popular Greek motives from which he strove to develop what he conceived to be the national Greek music, and while his efforts have not always been crowned with success, his work shows a good deal of originality and creative power. His greatest effort was the opera "Protomastoras," but his ode to Venizelos, "the son of Pallorelis," is very popular. Lavranghas, whose work shows the strong influence of the French composer, Massenet, whom he was greatly esteemed, is best known by his operettas.

Music for Church and Revue Another composer of merit is Napoleon Lambelet, who has written many things, among them some oratorios for the Greek Church. Some of his operettas, and his opera "The Victory of Leonidas," met with great success.

One of the youngest and most successful of the Greek composers is Theodoros Sakellariou. He is a very popular composer, and his works, which are full of charm and noble sentiment, interpret the Greek feeling, and make a strong appeal to the public. His compositions show a certain degree of originality and much Greek coloring, and he seems assured of a great future. His operettas such as "Vapides" and also his folk songs are greatly popular in Athens. Kokkios is also popular by reason of his folk songs.

Quite a feature of the musical life in Athens are the excellent vaudeville or revues relating to the events of the day and other popular topics. The best examples of these are adapted to words written by the well-known Greek author, G. Theopropoulos in collaboration with Babis Anninos and Polybios Dimitracopoulos.

A peculiar branch of national Greek music worthy of special notice is the Byzantine music found in the hymns of the Greek orthodox church. In this field the work of M. Psachos in raising the style of Byzantine religious music, deserves much praise. In this connection two other masters and ecclesiastical composers of merit must be mentioned, namely I. Sakellariou, who imparted a modern character to this music and is the father of Theodoros Sakellariou, and Styli Hourmouzios, whose work on Byzantine music received the prize at a national competition proclaimed by the ecclesiastical patriarch of Constantinople, and may be regarded as a work of reference.

A Promising Condition Numerous virtuosos and instrumentalists claim mention in modern Greece proper, and the other Greek centers, one of the foremost of these being N. Lavdas, the founder and promoter of the Athenian Mandolinists, which took first prize at the international competition in Cremona. Another success of this kind is the Chypriote Mandolinists by a young

work, giving rise to the hope that Greece has a great future before her in the realm of music.

The "Odeum of Athens," which has made remarkable progress under the most capable direction of Nazos, not only teaches and produces the music of the great masters of western Europe, but likewise the work of the modern Greek composers. The Hellenic Odeum in Athens and the "Odeum of Piræus" are also doing much in this direction, and at the same time, schools, touring companies and individuals are spreading music throughout the Greek world and even to farther limits. In fact, it was only quite recently that a young and promising Greek pianist, L. Efstratiou, visited London, where his art called forth some very encouraging comments from the leading musical critics.

Elman, After German Adventures,
Plays to a Delighted London

London, Feb. 7.

Special Correspondence.

MISCHA ELMAN has reappeared in London. So there is another notable return to add to the record of a year which has brought Kreisler, Busoni, Chaliapine, Casals, Richard Strauss, and now Elman. It is time he returned, for it is fully eight years since his last visit, and he is a great virtuoso. He was on tour in Australia when the war broke out. Since then he has traveled to many lands, among them China and Japan, which are not usually reckoned as countries musical in the western sense, but which, nevertheless, welcomed him with enthusiasm.

Elman had been in Scandinavia and Germany, prior to the start of his English tour, which was timed to open on Feb. 8 with a London recital. Some weeks beforehand announcements appeared to the effect that he would give a recital at Queen's Hall with Sir Henry Wood and the new Queen's Hall Orchestra on the evening of Feb. 8. His old friends prepared to greet him. But just two days before the concert, came the news that Elman was detained in Germany by the railway strike, and could not reach England on the date named. The recital was postponed to Feb. 10, the only possible free day. Even this did not give him much time margin for such a journey. But arrive he did on the evening of Feb. 9, and the story of his experiences is sufficiently interesting.

A Concert in the Dark

It seems that he was booked to play at a big concert in Berlin on Feb. 5. The railway strike, however, brought about such conditions that the organizers of the concert decided to abandon it, and issued cancellation notices. No light, no heat, and no trams were available; the great concert hall, which holds 3200 people, lay in darkness, since it depends solely on artificial illumination. But the Berliners were not to be daunted; 10 minutes before the advertised time for the concert they assembled in a crowd outside the hall; they said they had come to hear Elman, not to see him, that they were there, that they had their tickets, so let the concert proceed. A telephone message brought him to the spot a small light was found for accompanist at the piano, the audience sat in darkness so thick that Elman could not distinguish one face among all the hundreds he played to—he could not even see his own strings. But musically the concert was a blaze of success and enthusiasm.

The next problem was how to get to

England. He tried to travel by motor, but the condition of the roads would not allow it. He tried for an aeroplane, but could not get one. The only remaining means was a train run by volunteers, leaving on Tuesday, Feb. 7. He came by it. The overloaded thing crawled from station to station, taking 37 hours to do the distance from Berlin to Cologne ordinarily covered in 11; there were 20 people in the compartment Elman traveled in, and the rest of the carriage matched his. There were people everywhere throughout the train, even on the roof and under the seats. He just caught the Channel boat, and the journey ended on Thursday evening, Feb. 9, with a touch of humor, for the boat train to Victoria achieved the unparalleled feat of arriving half an hour ahead of schedule time!

Elman Gets a Wreath

Only Friday morning was available for rehearsal, but when the concert came no signs were visible of hurried preparation. Everything went smoothly. By way of prelude the program opened with one of Smetana's overtures. Then Elman appeared, welcomed by applause. A moment of silence, everyone poised expectant, then he was off into a tremendous performance of Vivaldi's Concerto in G minor. At its close enthusiasm ran high. He was recalled again and again to the platform; he was presented with a laurel wreath, the size of an umbrella, in fact the whole interval was occupied by an ovation which only ceased when he came forward, fiddle in hand, to play the Brahms Concerto. Once more, cordial applause, a short interlude by the orchestra (Grieg's "Symphonie Espagnole" for violin and orchestra), after which the audience kept up a hubbub of noise until Elman granted an encore. That encore was the surprise, and the finest thing of the evening, for into the waiting silence came the notes of Bach's Chaconne for violin alone. Elman played as if inspired. In the considered opinion of many experts, this was one of the greatest performances ever heard in London.

From the three concertos one had learnt that during the years of absence Elman has gained in power and temperament—that his marvelous strength and skill of hand are greater than ever and that he can let loose torrents of tone and technique at will. His onset is very surprising. Some artists gradually play their way into a piece of music. Elman springs straight in, as directly as a diver into



From photograph © Mishkin, New York

Mischa Elman, a Violinist of World Fame, Who Underwent Many
Adventures Getting Out of Germany

deep water. Without hearing the chaconne, one would have assessed him as having lost the idealism of his boyish playing, and as having allowed his temperament to outrun his judgment. But with the chaconne one saw there was no good thing lost, that much had been gained, and that his full measure as an artist had not been known before.

Melba Sings at a Price for All

MELBOURNE (Special Correspondence)—For nearly forty years the name of Melba has been a household word in many lands, and yet never until this year has she sung to the Australian proletariat. Each time she has visited us her charges for admission to her concerts have been so absurdly high that none but the possessors of much wealth could afford to hear her. Those thousands who had not been to a Melba concert had begun to despair and in many cases to express their annoyance through the papers. Melba, always alive to public opinion, hit on the happy phrase, "I will sing until the people are tired of hearing me" at five shillings for each concert. The result was that 30,000 rush seats were sold for 15 concerts in less than 15 hours. So that as many different people might hear her as possible she arranged to perform the same program each occasion. With her limited repertoire this was also a convenient arrangement from her own point of view. This series of concerts could have been added to indefinitely were

it not that the Council Authorities demanded the Town Hall for alteration purposes and also that the conductor of her orchestra (Mr. Alberto Zaiman) left for Europe on Jan. 28. Her net personal profits from each one of these Melbourne concerts was about \$12,000, which is not quite as much as she aimed to get for an evening's work in her prime. But the singer must realize that she is really long past her zenith and must soon think seriously of retiring. Her voice still possesses some particular beauty spots, especially in the lowland reaches and the valleys of the lower and middle register, but her upper notes no longer have tone and color and are mostly little less than forced noise. There is, however, a peculiar charm in much of her singing.

Syracuse's New Orchestra
Enters Upon Its Career

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 7 (Special Correspondence)—This city has at last attained a symphony orchestra, and although but a few months old, at its second concert given in February the standing room was all taken and hundreds were turned away. The price of admission is 25 cents and the recitals are held at noon in order that workers may attend. The concerts will be given once a month and only high grade music will be presented, a piano and vocal soloist alternating at every other concert.

Last fall the nucleus for this orchestra was begun by about 20 musicians assembling under the leadership of Henri di Pavloff; later Dr. William Bervard of the piano department at Syracuse University accepted the directorship and the registrations for serving have tripled. The proceeds of each concert are divided among the musicians, who for weeks have given their services free. The officers of the association serve for nothing. They are: President, Melville Clark; vice-president, Aurin Chabre; treasurer, Glen L. Chabre; secretary, George L. Wilson; assistant secretary, Ralph Palmatier, all musicians. The concert master is Myron Levee. Edward F. Albee of New York, manager and associate founder of Keith's vaudeville, gives the use of the Syracuse theater free, and for the first concert in January also furnished the programs and tickets. The patronage of the recitals is of such proportions now that the latter responsibility is assumed by the association, which hopes to have an endowment fund for the orchestra. The next concert will be given on April 1 and the program will include Liszt's concerto in E flat.

A Family of Organists

Edwin H. Lemare, the municipal organist of Portland, Me., declared a while ago that he believed his father, Edwin Lemare, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, having played in one church for 60 years, held a world's record. Mr. Lemare said that he took his first lessons in organ playing from his father. Later he went to London and attended the Royal Academy of Music, becoming John Goss scholar. He also served for a short time as professor at that institution. Speaking of music in the family, he noted that his grandfather, Frederick Lemare, used to play the organ in a London church, and that his uncles on his father's side were all musical.

A Year of Music in Spain
Shows Return to the ClassicsOrchestral Performances Limited in Number but Choirs
and Opera Are in Flourishing ConditionMadrid, Feb. 10.
Special Correspondence.

THE year which has just ended has been abundant in musical events, although orchestral productions of any consequence have been very few. In the land of the Rhine and the Danube, where music always held sway, the Empire of Art has had a renaissance of unequalled splendor as if it had been beyond the reach of the recent devastation of war and the brutal struggle of arms. This is truly an encouragement to the progress of aesthetic ideas; but on this side as well as beyond the frontier there has been a predominance of the spirit of devotion for the old classics that the famous Weingartner has expressed so concretely in the phrase, "Let us go back to Mozart."

Perhaps the reason for this lies in the fact that so many works of the old masters which have been forgotten on the shelves for years have been revived for the public in the many celebrations which were held in homage to the great and only Beethoven on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth as well as the scarcity of new, interesting compositions, most of which are tiresome, uninteresting and audacious innovations of ultra-modernism. In Spain we have done our share with the presentation of "Fidelio" in Barcelona and "Egmont" with verses written by Marquina beautifully recited by Miss Catalina Barceña, a happy and novel idea of the director of the Sinfonica Orchestra, Señor Arbos, and one to which the Madrid public responded with great enthusiasm at the Teatro Real.

A Hearing for New Works

Notwithstanding the fact that the love for the old masters has been revived we have not neglected to include in the various programs modern works hitherto unknown to us. Although most of these programs have been given by orchestras of Barcelona and Madrid, which cities might be called the barometers of culture and musical progress of our nation, it is only just to mention the efforts of other cities of Spain where the musical culture is fostered and supported by the organization of Philharmonic societies. These orchestras have also included in their programs works which were of importance and deserving of praise.

In Madrid Señor Lassalle with his orchestra has presented (for the first time) two of Mahler's symphonies and one of Bruckner's. The Filarmónica of Madrid has also given for the first time one of Glazounov's most beautiful symphonies. This organization has always presented interesting programs of modern compositions combined with the brilliant works of Wagner, Brahms and Strauss.

The Spanish symphonic music (which we regret to say is not as yet so well known) is rather as a result of the German public in Berlin and Frankfurt, where several compositions have been given

by our energetic conductor Señor Benedito, who has won laurels for himself as well as honors for his country by directing works of our composers with the leading orchestras in Germany.

Inequalities of Compensation

Great enthusiasm has been shown over new symphonic works of Spanish composers who deserve praise, for nowadays it is a sacrifice to devote oneself to a work which may bring glory but seldom bring any pecuniary recompense. The profits derived from royalties are seldom a remuneration for the expense, labor and mental effort which is indispensable in order to make a public presentation possible. If a work is favorably accepted by the critics and the public the composer must look to France or England for its publication or else become resigned to let his work and efforts remain unknown. It is sad but nevertheless true that a writer of worthless popular songs meets with a greater financial success than a composer who creates symphonic music.

Among the Spanish composers who have won laurels in the past year and who are deserving of mention are: Emilio Serrano, Oscar Esplá, Vega, García de la Parra, Munoz Torra, and Blasco Recló.

Planists who have honored us with their talent and who are well deserving of their fame are: Sauer, D'Albert, Brailowsky, Riser, Sequeira and the young Hungarian Ember, over whom the public was more than enthusiastic. Maria Antonieta Ausencas, Carmen Coftes and Carmen Rangel and of our own artists Cuhles the pianist, Cassado the cellist, Idieta the violinist, and Vendrell the singer.

Choirs and Operas

The Sociedad Filarmónica de Madrid has presented to us as the event of the year the admirable Ukrainian Choir, which has won well-deserved admiration from our public. This is an organization composed of fine voices well trained with perfect intonation, which sings with exquisite taste exotic Slavic chants richly harmonized along modern lines but preserving at the same time their national flavor.

Other organizations of similar character which have visited us and that we recollect with pleasure are the marvelous Sistine Chapel Quartet and the colossal choir of the same chapel.

The Russian Opera has opened at Barcelona where it has been received with enthusiasm. Madrid, I regret to say, cannot hope to be as fortunate; but we have not its standard German Wagnerian Opera which has met and is meeting with the success of last season this year under the leadership of Karl Muck, to whom the Madrid public is indebted for having heard the most complete and lucid version of the "Meistersinger." The marshals of Germany have surrendered but Muck still holds his position as director as a result of his brilliant work as a conductor of the "A. B. C." of Madrid, by David Sequeira.

New National Opera Company
Starts Auspiciously in England

Manchester, Eng., Feb. 14.

Special Correspondence.

AFTER delays well-nigh interminable, the National Opera Company has at last taken the stage and relieved the impatience of its shareholders, and, incidentally, of the music public generally, by becoming a living organism and potentially a dividend-paying one also. Delays are always dangerous, but, after the first week's performance of the new company at Bradford, it may be said with certainty that any doubts and misgivings have been set at rest.

The choice of Bradford as the scene of the commencement of operations was a happy one. Certainly Bradford has given the new company a good send-off, for the Alhambra Theater was practically sold out for the whole 18 performances of the fortnight's run. Nothing could have been better from the box-office point of view, and when Mr. Percy Pitt, the newly-appointed director-in-chief of the company, took his place to conduct "Aida" on the opening night, he must have felt supremely gratified at the warmth of his Yorkshire welcome. Bradford has always had the reputation of being more musical than Leeds, just as Manchester, in the neighboring county, has of being more musical than Liverpool; but probably Bradford was chosen rather than Leeds because it is the home and birthplace of both Edna Thornton and Olga Haley, two of the leading singers of the new company. The Bradford papers always refer to Miss Thornton as "our Edna Thornton," and it was not without significance that the first opera produced was the one in which Miss Thornton sings her former part of Amneris, which did so much to make her reputation in the days of the Quinlan opera and to consolidate it in those of the Beecham.

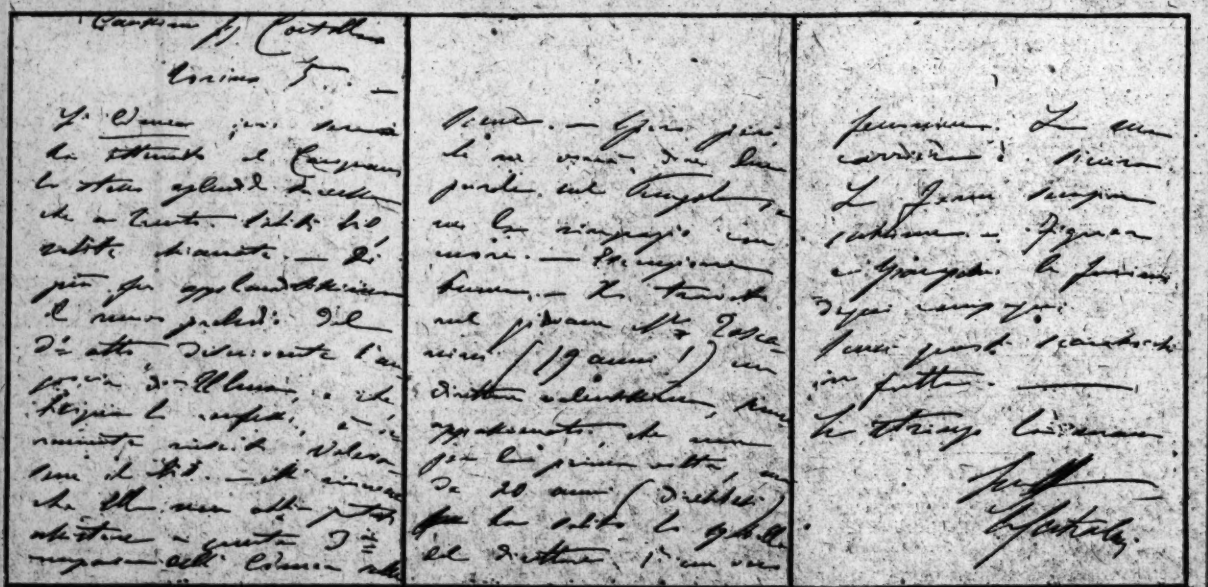
The popular success of the first night with "Aida" was, however, surpassed by the triumph of "Carmen" in the second. The English operatic stage has been for years awaiting the advent of a new "Carmen." It was known that Miss Olga Haley had joined the company, and, as a debutante, would sing the part of Carmen, but it was not for a moment anticipated that this delightful lieder singer, without stage experience or histrionic training, would achieve a triumph of both acting and singing in one of the two or three, most exacting roles of the lyric stage. Yet such was the result achieved. This is not to say that a new Calvé or Destinn has arisen; but it is an amazing thing that a purely concert singer without operatic

experience should tread the boards and enact the part of Carmen with vitality and vigor and perfect ease and assurance of manner as did Miss Olga Haley. Her impersonation will no doubt gain in breadth with repetition, but nothing could surpass the charm of her singing or the liveliness of her expression. No doubt there was a shade too much delicacy in it at times; but this is a defect on the right side; the theater unfortunately exacts a certain measure of exaggeration to make effects carry across the footlights. It is this which in the long run tends to coarsen opera singers and spoil them for the concert platform. Miss Haley could not adjust herself exactly to the right scale in making this new experiment, but none the less her success was immediate and unequivocal, and the general feeling was expressed that a new star of the first magnitude had arisen on the operatic stage. Mr. Eugene Goossens, Jr., conductor of the company, and it was realized that the National Opera Company had scored in a new and unexpected way by the acquisition of so gifted and promising a new recruit as Miss Olga Haley.

Other performances during the first week included "Madame Butterfly," "Tannhäuser," "Samson and Delilah," "Die Meistersinger," "Cavalleria," and "Pagliacci" (taken together as usual, though very odd bedfellows), "Faust." During the second week "Parsifal" is to be produced, and this may be taken as the highwater mark of the company's endeavor, though "Die Meistersinger" runs it very fine in point of scope and difficulty. "Tosca," "La Bohème," and "The Magic Flute" are also on the bill for the second week. Miss Maggie Terry will join the company and make her debut as Queen of the Night in "The Magic Flute," when a new setting of this opera by Oliver Bernard will be used.

One of the most successful performances so far given was that of Saint-Saëns' ever popular "Samson and Delilah." The instrumentation of this opera was very thin, and, apart from one or two plums and the dance music, it is not rich in melody; but it has a great attraction for the public, and, when Edna Thornton, Walter Hyde, and Norman Allen appear in it, the attraction becomes irresistible to a Bradford audience. One can only say that the performance was a good one, and that the part of Samson really needs a Tannagino to give it the requisite amount of vitality. "Softly Awakened Heart" has become hackneyed, but it never loses its allurements when Miss Edna Thornton sings it.

Composer of "Loreley" Had Praise for Toscanini

A Letter of About 1886 From the Composer Catalani to the Journalist Costelli Telling About His
Opera "Edmea"

"THEY want it again," says Alfredo Catalani, in a letter which he wrote 35 years ago to the Florentine journalist, Costelli, about the reception accorded to his opera, "Edmea," at Turin. They do not want his "Edmea" any more today, probably; but they do want his "Loreley" in many places. To name one town, they are glad to have "Loreley" in New York, where Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has lately revived it.

In the course of the letter, Catalani gives details of the Turin presentation, hoping, he observes, that Costelli would make some comment about it in his paper, the Pergola. He refers to singers taking part, remarking how Mme. Ferni, the soprano, portrayed the character of the heroine, Ulma; and noting also how Elmer, the tenor, and Mme. Fanone, the mezzo-soprano, interpreted their roles. But more important than anything else, he refers in terms of praise and prophecy to the young man 19 years of age who conducted the performance, Toscanini by name. The occasion

was Toscanini's debut as opera conductor. "His future," writes Catalani, "is secure." And so it has proved. For Arturo Toscanini long since became one of the most brilliant representatives of the Italian school of opera conducting, and distinguished himself in South America and the United States, as well as in his own country. In recent years, he has won high renown as a symphony concert conductor. Few orchestra leaders have ever equaled the success he made on tour last season, when he gave programs of classic and modern works with La Scala Orchestra, first making a circuit of the principal cities of Italy and afterward visiting the United States.

Catalani's letter is in the possession of Mme. Frances Alda, Mr. Gatti-Casazza's wife, who, on returning to New York the other day from a concert trip, got it photographed and gave permission to have it reproduced and translated in the musical columns of The Christian Science Monitor. It is dated the fifth of the month, but what month is not noted. Nor is the year given; but the context shows that to

be 1886. Freely turned into English, it runs as follows:

Turin, 5th.
Dear Mr. Costelli:
Last night "Edmea" obtained the same splendid success at the Carignano that it obtained in Trent. The same encores! I hope, however, you will put a few words about it in the Pergola; and for that I shall thank you. The execution of the work was excellent. I found in the young man Toscanini (19 years old) a very valuable conductor; sure of himself, yet abounding in emotion. He seemed more like a man who had been conducting for 20 years than like one who was taking up the baton for the first time. He is very remarkable. His career is secure.
The Ferni, always sublime! Elmer and the Fanone, worthy associates. Excuse this hasty gossip. I shake your hand.
Yours fondly,
A. CATALANI
W. P. T.

THE HOME FORUM

Black's First Screen Drama

I HAD been showing Chase, with an amateur's emotions, negative after the picture-talk on "Ourself as Others See Us," that first ambitious exploitation for the screen of a photograph that was then surprising simply because it was "instantaneous." Chase himself had given cordial help, through negatives of his own, and by suggestion as to the work of others. His studio at that time was one of the most noteworthy in America. Probably it was the most picturesque on this side of the water, most romantically suggestive of the atelier tradition. You found it on the left as you groped into the brownish foyer of the Tenth Street studio building, and you heard the murmur of the harp on the door when Chase was bidding you enter.

Suddenly, in the course of our talk, Chase lunged out his arms. "Have it!" he exclaimed. "Whistler did his Ten o'clocks. You shall give him one better. You shall give him an Eleven o'clock!" Perhaps I looked dismayed. At all events, he had a torrential explanation aimed to persuade me. There was a pending first night of the Society of American Artists. After the reception he would bring the "crowd" down to the studio and I should set up my screen and perform. "They have no idea," said Chase, "of the charm of those photographic records of life. There are bulky things there. They know you as a critic. Let them hear you and see you as an artist. They will be amazed at what they shall see. And they will listen with tremendous interest."

Chase was wrong, about the listening, at least that was my impression in the midst of the experiment. The crowd came. A gathering so distinguished could scarcely have been accomplished except by an expedient such as Chase had devised. The turning off of the lights, essential to the functioning of the stereopticon, happened mercifully, for I was appalled by the presence of the celebrities whose work I had had the impudence to appraise in print, and who now had me in their hands. La Farge, Weir, Willes, Thayer, Beckwith, Robert Blum, Champney, Twachtman, J. G. Brown, George Inness, Elihu Vedder, St. Gaudens, W. J. Gay, there were two more of them, and they did listen to my introduction, before the lights dimmed and the pictures began. After that the audience took charge of the occasion. I think you would say that it was an appreciative audience, but the appreciation took an embarrassing form. A picture of New York boot-black in action elicited a glad recognition shout. "A perfect J. G. Brown!" A Park scene drew forth, "A Chase to the life!" "Ah! a Thayer!" was the quick comment on a tenement Madonna. And when a street vista included one of New York's worst atrocities of sculpture there was a groaning voice from the front, how St. Gaudens feels! Of course the comment went farther. Voices at the

back fell into discussions as to composition. One spectator gave a despairing effect to the drawing remark: "No use. Nature is awful!" then in another moment the tone changed sharply. "Ah! As Jimmy would say, Nature's looking up." In other words, my audience had a good time.

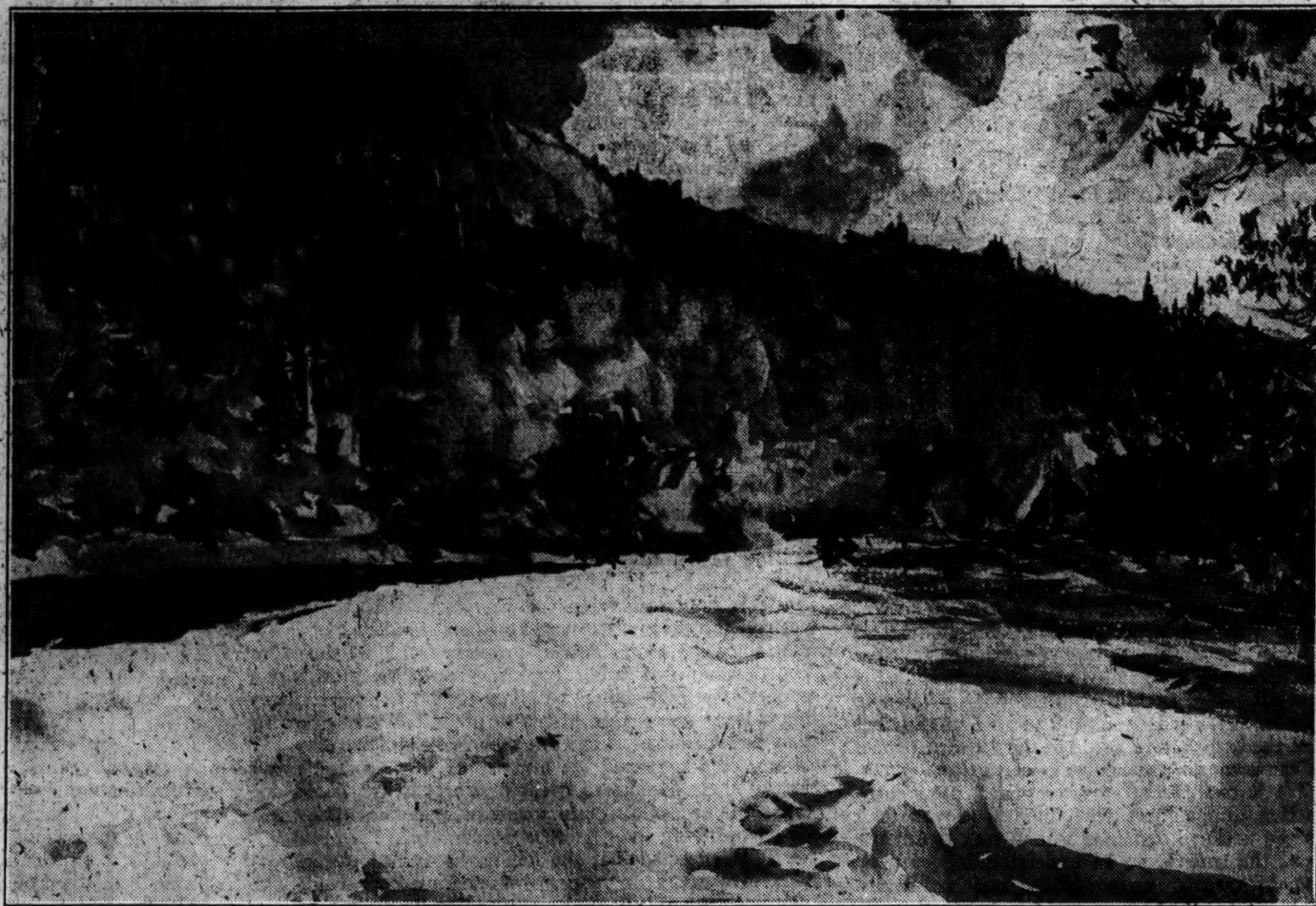
My own interest in that collection of pictures, which was afterward am-

lights beginning to gleam out from the villages like stars. On and on, down the slopes over which, in some twenty centuries, so many nations have poured in battle array, first by the desire for dominion, riches and conquest; by routes which have led to the tramping of Huns and Lombards, of Romans and Franks; and so, in the early dark of the autumn evening to Milan. Hardly twelve hours since the outsetting—and all those wonders of lake and mountain, of color and light and marvelous variety of loveliness revealed!

When Benson's Brush Is Like Poet's Pen

Mr. Benson's work might be called an essentially New England product. Born in Salem, educated in drawing and painting at the Boston Museum School, preceding his training in France by years of experience as instructor at the Boston Museum, he reflects with precision that particular brand of orthodoxy in art which is orthodox in the extreme northeast

Not that the poet's relation to nature should or could ever be descriptive and objective alone. The eighteenth century pastoralists made the mistake of trying to reproduce nature as they knew her—"Follow nature first" is what they all say—by a process of unnatural language, which is quite a different thing from seeing things as they are, and modifying them into the mysterious ferment which we recognize as poetry. The Elizabethans, on the other hand, were on "better emotional terms with nature, but we



Canadian Landscape, a water color by Frank W. Benson

Courtesy of the Guild of Boston Artists, Boston, Mass.

The Rightness of Greek Beauty

If you dig about the Roman Wall in Cumberland you will find quantities of objects, altars, inscriptions, figurines, weapons, boots and shoes, which are full of historic interest but are not much more beautiful than the contents of a modern rubbish heap. And the same is true of most excavations all over the world. But if you dig at any classical or sub-classical site in the Greek world, however unimportant historically, practically every object you find will be beautiful. The wall itself will be beautiful; the inscriptions will be beautifully cut; the figurines, however cheap and simple, may have some intentional grotesques among them, but the rest will have a special truthfulness and grace. The vases will be of good shapes and the patterns will be beautiful patterns. . . . In the first place, it is not a beauty of ornament; it is a beauty of structure, a beauty of rightness and simplicity. Compare an athlete in flannels playing tennis and a stout dignitary smothered in gold robes. Or compare a good modern yacht, swift, lithe, and plain, with a lumbering heavily gilded sixteenth-century galleon, or even with a Chinese state junk; the yacht is far the more beautiful though she has not a hundredth part of the ornament. It is the herself that is beautiful, because her lines and structure are right. The others are essentially clumsy and, therefore, ugly things, dabbed over with gold and paint. Now ancient Greek things for the most part have the beauty of the yacht. The Greeks used paint a good deal, but apart from that a Greek temple is almost as plain as a shed; people accustomed to arabesques and stained glass and gargoyles can very often see nothing in it. A Greek statue has as a rule no ornament at all; a young man racing or praying, an old man thinking, there it stands, expressed in a stately and simple convention, true or false, the anatomy and the surface right or wrong, aiming at no beauty except the truest. . . . The same quality holds to a great extent of Greek poetry. Not, of course, that the artistic convention was the same, or at all similar, for treating stone and for treating language. Greek poetry is statuesque in the sense that it depends greatly on its organic structure; it is not in the least so in the sense of being cold or colorless or stiff. But Greek poetry on the whole has a bareness and severity which disappoints a modern reader, accustomed as he is to lavish ornament and exaggeration at every turn. It has the same simplicity and straightforwardness as Greek sculpture. The poet has something to say and says it as well and truly as he can in the suitable style, and if you are not interested you are not. With some exceptions which explain themselves he does not play thousands of pretty tricks and antics on the way, so that you may forget the dullness of what he says in amusement at the draperies in which he wraps it. —Gilbert Murray, F. B. A., in "The Legacy of Greece," edited by R. W. Livingstone.

Open Sea

All its changes who can tell? I have seen it shine Like a jewel polished well, Hard and clear and fine; Then soft lilac—and again On another day Glimped it through a veil of rain, Shifting, drifting grey. —Dorothy MacKellar.

corner of the United States, and has done little straying for subjects.

Yet something—yes, much, of the charm of New England's scenery, some prestige of its vivid history as one of the earliest colonies that became States, some stir, perhaps, of home memories of tender shadow of ancestral worthiness, must have been diffused by these pictures, as they went for exhibition to various parts of the country, and must have been felt by those who judged, for the medals and prizes they have won, half from west and south as numerous as from the northeast. Also, the pictures themselves, such as are publicly owned, have found honored habitation in widely distant art centers. "Mallards" is in Pittsburgh, "Autumn" and "Evening Light" in Cincinnati, "Girl Playing Solitaire" in Worcester, "Portrait of a Lady" in New York, at the Metropolitan, and "My Daughter" in Washington at the Corcoran.

In the water color of Canadian landscape Mr. Benson has shown that his sympathies as an artist are not without fine powers of expansion. Here in the northern solitudes, his brush has fallen in with many a poet's pen, and given us a glimpse of glooming woodlands and snowbound silences, where,

"In seasons lone and long,
The spirit rare of northern song
Keeps in dreams, remote, apart,
The cadences of her own heart."

What Should the Poet Know?

The question whether the poet, whose subject is natural life or landscape, should know what he is talking about, looks guilelessly simple. It is axiomatic that he should, we say the truth of a general survey of "nature-poetry" shows that he does not. The "nature-poet" and the scientific expert whose life is passed in a natural history museum are popularly assumed to represent opposing attitudes to life. In two respects, however, extremes meet in a common kind of error: each the proper study is the living world, and both join hands in a common ignorance of it. . . .

The real question at issue is whether a knowledge of natural truth is in any way relevant to nature poetry. Obviously the latter cannot be swept aside, because its writers do not know the difference between a hawk and a hand saw. It is Wordsworth who says: "The appropriate business of poetry . . . is to treat of things not as they are, but as they appear; not as they exist in themselves, but as they seem to exist to the senses."

Yet, even in a work of pure imagination like "Kisida Khan," the sacred river does not run backwards on its course; the scene is not phantasmal and the poet builds his cloud-capped arête upon the solid laws of the natural order. The example of Coleridge is, indeed, more than a straw to the rash adventurer upon this dispute, whelmed in a sunless sea of argument. The landscape painting in "The Ancient Mariner" is as delicately precise, as observant, as scrupulously defined and as veracious as a seedsmen's catalogue, and a poem more richly dyed in magic than any other in the language responds as promptly as a reflex action to Blake's "To particularize is the great distinction of merit." And it was Coleridge who properly abused the poets who "Heave their signs o'er Philomena's piteous strains," and harness nature to the water-cart.

are often repelled by what seems to us a wrong way of commingling human feeling with the life of nature. Flowers, fields and animals were so much "business" and "property" in the staging of human passion, and inanimate lumber again when the play was over, while nature was a general shop keeper usefully combining the functions of "artist-colorman" and costumier. . . . But when Wordsworth makes an analogy like "more dreary cold, than a forsaken bird's nest filled with snow," he suggests a particular use as distinguished from a general exploitation of natural life, which keeps the balance between truth to nature and truth to art, and explores a terra nova reached by knowledge and observation, whose possibilities for poetic simile and illustration are incomparably richer than any to be got out of fable, legend, myth, or picturesque convention.—H. J. M., in The Nation and the Athenaeum.

Cross Streets

I love to watch them as I pass by them on the street car—
Rambling away from the avenue between blocks of tall tenements
Like old market women, who
Or stealing mysteriously through long, low brown-stone blocks at night,
Between trees and porches and lamp-lights—
Lonely lamplights retreating behind each other on their posts.
—Alfred Brody.

"Whose Speech Is Song?"

All old Poems, Homer's and the rest, are authentically Songs. I would say, in strictness, that all right Poems are; that whatsoever is not sung is properly no Poem, but a piece of prose cramped into jingling lines, to the great injury of the grammar, for the great grief of the reader, for the most part! What we want to get at is the thought the man had, if he had any, why should he twist it into jingle, if he could speak it out plainly? It is only when the heart of him is wrapped into true passion of melody, and the very tones of him, according to Coleridge's remarks, become musical by the greatness, depth, and music of his thoughts, that we can give him right to rhyme and sing; that we call him a Poet, and listen to him as the Heroic of Speakers, whose speech is Song.—Carlyle.

"They All Rejoice"

See where the sun, with face of insufferable splendor, goes swimming through the day; see where the soft and silver moon, with fleets of stars, goes swimming through the night. Goes an eloquent silence! There they shine and move, perhaps wonderfully achieve—hosts upon hosts; but there is no celebrating pomp of sounds, only an all-embracing pomp of silence—not a whisper, not a rustle, through all the vasty dome. Our dinned ears and hearts are soothed, our petty cares and excitements are hushed.—E. F. Burr.

A work that inspires, however humbly, to the condition of art, should carry its justification in every line. And art may be defined as a single-minded attempt to render the highest kind of justice to the visible universe, by bringing to light the truth, manifold and one, underlying its every aspect.—Joseph Conrad.

Disease Not Causative

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE wide variety of needs, for human betterment is today calling for a universal panacea; and Christian Science is meeting these needs daily. Indeed, the numberless points of Christian Science which unfold in its practice prove its divine Principle in bringing out harmony everywhere. Some of these points are so important in healing physical ailments that their specific consideration is helpful to all who desire to understand this Science. That disease is not causative is one of these important points; and much light can be focused on this point in a short article.

It is commonly held in ordinary medical practice that diseases cause other diseases under certain assumed laws of sympathy or secondary infection. Some call the resultant disorders "sequelae"—diseases or morbid conditions which follow after certain complaints. In surgery there are many "post-operative" laws through which it is claimed that certain infections or diseases are liable to develop after this or that operation. If, according to belief instilled into the patient's thought, the secondary disorder is manifested, then on diagnosis the resultant disease is said to have been caused by the primary derangement.

Christian Science, however, presenting an entirely different view of causation, declares that all these material theories of incidental causation are not true. This Science declares the truth about causation as vested in God, good, only and not in evil. As this is understood, and the action of the carnal mind in framing mere beliefs as causative is discerned as being the effect of error, or wrong thinking, one may soon discover how Christian Science annihilates these false and detrimental theories of causation. Clearing away such errors is an aid in healing sufferers who seem to be borne downward into a hopeless invalidism by reason of such wrong theories held in thought as having power.

First, let us secure a brief view of the teachings of Christian Science on causation. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 502): "The creative Principle—Life, Truth, and Love—is God. The universe reflects God. There is but one creator and one creation." On page 207 of the same book she writes: "There is but one primal cause. Therefore there can be no effect from any other cause, and there can be no reality in aught which

does not proceed from this great and only cause." These absolute statements lay a foundation in each receptive, thought for a realization of the truth that God, as the sole creator or cause of all substance and existence, is expressed in effects which are spiritual and perfect.

On the same page Mrs. Eddy continues: "Sin, sickness, disease, and death belong not to the Science of being. They are the errors, which presuppose the absence of Truth, Life, or Love." Hence, according to Christian Science, disorders must originate in the material beliefs of mortals; they are the transient effects of the carnal mind, which Paul declared was "enmity against God"—opposition to good. As this so-called carnal or mortal mind is made up of the five personal senses, which have no Principle, cause, or creator, the testimony of these senses concerning diseases and their alleged causes must be unreliable and untrue.

An unnumbered array of theories have been framed by material belief regarding these supposed causes; and, through false education, have been so wrought into the fabric of human thinking that nearly all peoples have accepted them without even challenging their rightness or authority; and many suffer therefrom, until the underlying theories are exploded.

Christian Science now comes and declares that, because there is but one God, one entirely good Mind, and this one the only cause, evil, including disease, is not causative. This Science further declares that with even a small understanding of these facts, the sincere student may prove for himself the nothingness of any theory alleging that an antecedent disease can produce another following disease, within a few days or years after the first illness. Mrs. Eddy lays this statement down as a part of the law of Christian Science (Science and Health, p. 419): "Neither disease itself, sin, nor fear has the power to cause disease or a relapse. Disease has no intelligence with which to move itself about or to change itself from one form to another."

As these facts are understood, and the omnipotence and omnipresence of God as Spirit is realized through the Christ, Truth, revealed in Christian Science, humanity will refuse to accept and honor theories of causation allied to fear and penalty; and healing as taught in the Bible will become more spontaneous. Multitudes may thus be aided to see the grandeur and power of the finale of true creation as stated in the first chapter of Genesis: "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." Christian Science interprets this wonderful statement just as it was written—as including all that really exists. Even a simple proof of its verity in healing rejoices the heart and encourages a living faith in the loving-kindness of God.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1922

EDITORIALS

Liberalism Working in Japan

THE recent disturbances in Tokyo, when the somewhat riotous crowds were dispersed not too gently by a noticeably aggressive police, have not been entirely understood in the West. American papers told of a demand for "universal suffrage," and reported later the defeat of the measure in the Diet by a vote of something like two to one. From which it was concluded, perhaps not unnaturally, that the Japanese reactionaries stood unscathed and the chances for an increase of popular control were as distantly slim as ever—which is the half-truth so much more misleading than the absolute misstatement.

The bill under the Diet's consideration was not, to begin with, exactly what the Occident would accurately call a proposal for equal suffrage, with sex no longer to be a barrier to the franchise. That detail was included, and certainly increased the majority figures against the measure (for the Orient's regard of woman as utterly insignificant is not readily to be overcome), but a greater interest in the bill arose from its proposal to throw open the vote to males of 21, instead of 25 as at present, and to lower the qualification as to taxpaying. In other words, it was a plan to bring in what one calls universal male suffrage. It was behind and beyond even this, however, that lay the real and paramount importance of the happening.

The government party, the Seiyukai, withstood it to a man, in the undoubtedly well-founded belief that such a move would bring into active election warfare a considerable array of citizens of the lower social and laboring orders, distinctly democratic in viewpoint, truly "forward looking," and therefore opposed to a continuance of class control, militaristic usually, and ultra-conservative always. By the same token the Kenseikai opposition was all for the measure. It promised a strengthening of their hands. But more worth the marking than either of these possibly obvious details is the fact that behind this agitation, as the main propellant force indeed, stood the Ozaki Independent organization. Heretofore, this relatively new body in Japan's political thought has confined its activities almost wholly to local questions rather than federal matters. Now, in the larger confidence of increasing numbers, it has emphatically shown itself a national factor. For this time, it is true, it has acted in collaboration with the official Opposition, though only for the temporary purpose of offering greater threat to the government group, and not at all as implying any permanent merging of its own promising self in any older party.

There is no doubt that the Ministry was frightened: the unprecedented number of the police on emergency duty would prove this if nothing else did. That the Ministry won (a foregone conclusion under all the circumstances) is less important than that the world has seen in Japan a genuine first step taken along the path of a practical popular awakening in matters political. For some years the Occident has been told that its best chance of a demilitarized Japan lay less in what might be done from the outside than what was certain to be promptly done from the inside whenever a genuinely democratic influence might grow to such proportions as to make its demands heard and considered. Such a party, formed by Kurio Ozaki, is now showing itself a sturdy youth, with the infancy of theoretic days well behind it and the manhood of healthy participation in national affairs in a near future.

The world needs this influence. Much as the Washington Conference accomplished for China (which is the true heart and core of the Far Eastern riddle), the ultimate question there yet remains to be answered. The United States, pledged not to fortify Guam, has thus withdrawn its actual naval effectiveness, for, with Hawaii its most advanced base, the Japanese archipelago lies beyond the cruising radius of Uncle Sam's ships. For years to come, then, Dai Nippon, with impregnable maritime bases and a conscript army, will probably remain predominant over the Asiatic littoral. The influences of foreign sort that may lead her to form and carry forward Chinese or Siberian policies not objectionable to Western ideas and ideals are diplomacy and the argument of self-interest, and both are to be held far from powerlessness. But the strongest influence must be of domestic label: that of Ozaki liberalism. Its growth to effective strength and enduring power is a matter of highest interest to the Occident.

A New Invasion of the East

TIMES without number it has been said that history repeats itself, and the truth of the statement has been almost as frequently proved. But it may as confidently be asserted and reiterated that the old order changeth, for this also is true; and it is well that it is, for vain repetitions, the clinging to old theories, some venerated only because of their age and some cherished even though they have been repeatedly proved false and unsound, is neither wise nor commendable. The world would indeed be a poor place in which to live if mankind did not seek out new ways, new ideals, and have new purposes and ambitions. And so it is not always that "the star of empire westward takes its way," at least to the exclusion of all progressive movements from west to east. It must be admitted that in the United States the tendency has too often been to believe that in its eastern civilization and development there was to be found the seat of culture, of progress, of political wisdom and of sophistication. And this was true at a much earlier period in the country's history, as will be generally conceded.

But as there grew up in the east, a product of its schools and colleges, its homes, its intensive industries, a sturdy and self-assertive civilization which could not confine itself to its native environs and which of necessity overflowed and expanded into the unlimited fields to the westward, so now there is being felt the reflex, the

tidal undulation of that pregnant force as it turns, in its fullness, backward from west to east, as the ebbing tide is sure to return. The vaunted culture, the erudition, the purposeful training and education which were the outgrowth of the earlier civilization of the east, would indeed have been purposeless had not their results been felt far beyond the limits of New England and the Atlantic States.

So it is not surprising that out of the west there come, in these days, prophets, teachers, leaders, from among the men and women who are proud to give credit to the influences, direct or indirect, upon their lives of what they call the older civilization of the east.

Of course no one very seriously contends, and no one should ever have contended, that only a reflected wisdom can come out of the west. A half-century ago Lincoln came out of the west to proclaim the new-old gospel of abolition. And there have been scores of lesser prophets from the west in more recent years. There is no need to name them. They taught no doctrines peculiar to their habitat, no theories which were selfishly conceived. They spoke for all the people, proclaiming a common right and what they believed to be a universal creed, usually political or economic in its broad philosophy. And now there has come from Iowa a courageous crusader to tell the people of the east something of what many have only vaguely regarded as a new political influence in the country's economic affairs, the Agricultural Bloc. This pioneer is Representative Dickinson, proclaimed as an "invader" of the east, with fortitude enough to go into an "enemy country" protected only by what he believes to be the incontestable soundness of the theories he teaches. He is a persuasive advocate, for he teaches that his doctrine is not sectional but national in its application, just as Lincoln taught that abolition was not a sectional but a fundamental issue, and just as Bryan taught that the doctrine of "free silver" was applicable nationally and internationally, if applicable at all. Mr. Dickinson, were one to listen to what he has to say, perhaps would be able to convince the people of the east that the cause of the western farmer is also the cause of the eastern wage-earner and manufacturer. He is one of the advance guard, apparently, of those active campaigners who, having proved their strength in the national legislature, now seek to educate the people of the country to an understanding of what their cause represents, economically and politically. Those who may be inclined to regard this teaching indifferently should not make the mistake of assuming that its exponents have not been trained to advocate their cause. Perhaps they may prove to be those who, representing an earlier civilization, have traveled far to test and to prove its worth and its adaptability to the larger needs of the people of the world.

Liquor and the Law

WHEN a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, a bishop of the Episcopal Church, and numerous other eminent persons take occasion to point to the violation of the Volstead Act as evidence of the growing popular disrespect for law, opponents of prohibition seize upon their utterances as proof that prohibitory legislation is a failure. "The Volstead Act is not effectively enforced," they say, "therefore let it be repealed. If prohibition cannot be enforced, we must return to the former method of license and regulation of liquor traffic."

To judge from most of the arguments of this kind that find expression in the newspapers, it would seem that the people using them are ignorant of the important fact that in no State in which the sale of liquor was licensed was there any approach to compliance with the law. The laws forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors, on Sunday, after certain hours, and the various other restrictions on the traffic, were openly and willfully violated by the great majority of the saloons. Despite the fact that the saloon owner was required to give bond that he would comply with the law, and that conviction of lawbreaking carried with it in many cases loss of a license for which large sums were paid, it was a matter of public knowledge that to most of the retail liquor dealers the law was a dead letter. Once in a while, as when Theodore Roosevelt was Police Commissioner for the City of New York, a serious attempt was made to have the laws strictly enforced, but when the temporary reform movement had subsided the saloon returned to its old ways and showed the same disrespect for regulation that is now manifested toward prohibition.

To a very large extent, it was the greed of the liquor manufacturers that was responsible for the general violation of the regulatory laws. In all the large cities a very considerable percentage of the saloons were owned, or controlled, through chattel mortgages, by the liquor interests, who aided in establishing three or four times as many saloons as would otherwise have existed. The surplus saloons could not be made to pay if they complied with the law, so the spectacle was presented of side doors opened on Sundays, the sale after legal hours, and the "family entrance" to rear rooms that were maintained as resorts for race-track gamblers and the vicious and depraved of both sexes.

Nor should it be forgotten that under license and regulation there were thousands of unlicensed dealers in intoxicating liquor. An official of a liquor dealers' association stated a few years ago that, according to his information, there were more than two thousand restaurants and other places in New York City that were selling liquor without a license. While spasmodic raids were made against some of the offenders, the great majority were presumably paying somebody for ignoring the constant violations of the law, thus adding bribery to their other delinquencies.

The problem of securing a strict enforcement of the prohibitory laws is one that demands the earnest consideration of all good citizens. The suggestion of a return to regulation as an alternative to prohibition might have some weight if it could be shown that license laws would be obeyed. The past history of the liquor traffic under license shows that the retail dealer in liquors was a persistent lawbreaker, and there is no reason to believe that the repeal of prohibition would inspire him with a respect for laws that he formerly flouted.

Taxation in Ancient Egypt

DR. CLARENCE S. FISHER of Philadelphia, who is in charge of an expedition sent by the University of Pennsylvania to excavate the ruins of Thebes, the ancient capital of Egypt, reports the discovery of a most important collection of demotic papyri, containing among other records of King Ptolemy Philadelphus an account of the methods of taxation by which the Egyptian revenues were raised. While those papyri have not yet been fully translated, it is probable that they will show that the collective wisdom of 2400 years ago on the subject of taxation was quite up to the high mark set by modern statesmen and economists.

Thus it is known that to the Egyptians the cat was a sacred animal, regarded with the same reverence that we moderns show to the institution of property. As in some rural communities today the number of dogs kept by a citizen testifies to his social standing, so an abundance of cats showed a prosperous and devout Egyptian. Acting on the theory of the more cats the greater the prosperity of their owner, what can be more likely than that the cat tax was one of the principal sources of revenue? King Ptolemy doubtless argued that since the chief purpose of government is to encourage industry and thrift, this could best be accomplished by taxing cats, the property of the industrious man, who would have to work harder and save more in order to meet his tax bills. The toiler on his patch of Nile-watered land would be happy at his sixteen-hour-day task as he reflected that even though a large part of his produce went to support the armies sent against Ethiopia, he was being honored by the recognition of his piety and cat-accumulating ability.

It is doubtless from the Egyptians that there was derived the theory, expressed in most modern tax laws, that since the acquisition of property is highly desirable and deserving of public encouragement, the industrious and thrifty man should be given special honors by having a large percentage of his earnings taken in taxes so that he will have an incentive to work still harder. If taxing cats increased the number of those animals and forced their owners to greater efforts, why should not taxes on new buildings, factories, or stores have the effect of encouraging their greater production?

It is expected that the newly discovered papyri will also give some interesting information concerning the peculiar type of ships used by the Greek rulers of Egypt in their trade with Crete, Phoenicia, and other countries. As the Egyptians enjoyed the benefit of a high-protective tariff, they did not want any foreign goods brought in, so their ships were designed to carry freight out of the country, but could bring nothing back. If the secret of these ships can be learned it will be of great value to the statesmen at Washington who are wrestling with the problem of building up a merchant marine while enacting a new high-tariff law that will make necessary the construction of steamships designed on the Home Market Club plan of encouraging the export trade by shutting out imports.

Working for World Friendship

QUIETLY but persistently active throughout the United States, an organization, backed by the most influential educators, is at work, with slight public notice, in a direction that promises most valuable future results. It is the American School Citizenship League. Its honorary president is William H. Taft. Its secretary, who supplies a large part of the energy of the organization, is Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston.

While various other associations are either wondering what they can do to improve the tone of American public life, or are making more or less experimental efforts in that direction, the American School Citizenship League has a definite, thoroughly worked-out program with these three high objects in view:

1. To define the meaning of American citizenship.
2. To train the school children of today in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, so that they will form a body of intelligent, dependable citizens of tomorrow.
3. To cooperate with educational agencies in various countries for the promotion of international understanding.

To accomplish the first two aims, a comprehensive course of study in "citizenship and patriotism" has been prepared by experts of the Massachusetts branch of the league and is producing results in a great number of American public schools. The course is arranged by grades, is subdivided into months of the school year, and covers the child's work from the first to the eighth grade. It not only defines citizenship in all its aspects in a simple, attractive, appealing way, but throughout the whole course the inescapable interrelations of all nations with one another are explained and emphasized.

The third object of the league, to cooperate in promoting international understanding, is accomplished through a world-wide essay contest, by which study of world relationships is encouraged, and by an international bureau of education, through which channels of communication with educational leaders and movements, in various countries, are kept open.

In these days, when the vital necessity of international good will, acquaintance, and friendship is being pressed home on the consciousness of the world, an institution like the American School Citizenship League deserves warm encouragement and support.

Initiative in Producing

EDGAR VARESE may be called, more appropriately than anybody else, perhaps, the leader of the musical progressives in New York. He is not, indeed, to be found at the head of the line of march all the time. Carlos Salzedo now and then serves as captain of the hosts; or as corporal of the guard, if "captain" and "hosts" sound too big. For those who acknowledge themselves as belonging to the advance are, without doubt, a small minority of the musicians of the city. Formerly Mme. Eva Gauthier, the soprano, was the principal, if not the sole, champion of modern music in New York concert halls. But that was in war time. Today Mr.

Varese, as a representative of numerous activities, rather than a special department of performance, must be regarded as one of the most broadly influential persons, to say the least, in the movement.

Briefly to review matters, Mr. Varese, soon after the armistice took effect, and when the reconstruction of art and manners became an assured process, was asked by a group of guarantors to get up an orchestra and devote his main thought to the production of compositions of recent date. He no sooner began the enterprise, however, than the guarantors, apparently regretting their audacity, abandoned him. Never, surely, was there a more remarkable instance of people beating an artistic retreat. The orchestra which he started made itself into an ordinary conservative group, with Artur Bodanzky of the Metropolitan Opera as conductor, and set about playing the works of the old repertory and following in the track of the established organizations.

It gave seasons of concerts on traditional lines, with the outcome that it did not specially justify its existence. Recovering after a while some of the initiative with which it started under Mr. Varese, it called Mr. Mengelberg, the Dutch conductor, renowned for his interest in the symphonies of Mahler, to act as Mr. Bodanzky's associate. For its final move, it seemed to go completely conservative, merging itself with the historic Philharmonic Society. But arrangements were made whereby Mr. Mengelberg was to continue taking part in the conducting. And lately, to what ought to be Mr. Varese's gratification, the Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Mengelberg, has brought out the Mahler symphony No. 3 in D minor, presenting this work of vast modern dimensions for the first time in New York.

The Mahler symphony was composed in 1896. Wherefore Mr. Varese can boast of having set things in motion which brought the old Philharmonic Society not, to be sure, down to date, but down at any rate to within two decades and a half of date.

Editorial Notes

THE EGYPTIAN MAIL, Cairo, has on its staff a music critic of a comfortable disposition. In the course of a review of a chamber concert he admits that he enjoys listening to music, "particularly if one manages to snuggle into a big armchair or a settee behind the pillars away from the crowd." Later, however, his equanimity was apparently disturbed, for he describes the Tartini-Corti variations on a Corelli Gavotte as "a case wherein a superfluity of cooks produce a pyrotechnic salad." He condemns the playing of such a tune, for, says he, "if a player have the skill to throw off those rockets, why waste his time on such poor stuff?" In speaking of a quartet, the critic says: "It is at times like contrary winds that wrestle together; also scratchings on a slate were suggested." Mozart was "presented chivalrously." Grieg is likened to "a good conversationalist and no more." Perhaps other critics will only feel inclined to imitate their Egyptian confrere in regard to "a big armchair or a settee."

THE young Frenchman is emancipated. That is, when he reaches the age of 25 years he is emancipated. Having arrived at that ripe maturity he is now permitted to marry without obtaining the consent of his parents. The bill rendering this possible (it has just been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies) lowers the age limit from 30 years. Of course, it was unreasonable to arbitrarily make 30 the age of discretion in such matters, but there is much to be said for establishing it at 25 years. Elopements are practically unknown in France, due to the fact that two silly young people, in their teens, cannot get married anywhere. American lawmakers could well pay attention to this and so attempt to lessen the ratio of unfortunate marriages.

It is interesting to note the proposed establishment of the first national school of the American Federation of Labor at Cincinnati, O., in the near future. Its object will be to train Labor leaders so that they may cope with representatives of Capital. The proper title for the undertaking will be the American Academy of Christian Democracy. There is something that causes one to stop and ponder a minute on this title. If Labor is serious and will develop honest, impartial leaders, such a move is to be applauded; but if it means a group of intolerant leaders who see but one side of the question, and that from a deeply rooted attitude, such an undertaking is dangerous.

ANNOUNCEMENTS stating that Sir Joseph Duveen, the art dealer, has lost \$25,000 worth of emeralds in the mails, arouse memories of those days when unsophisticated newspaper city editors played up numberless stories narrating the losses of jewels by well-known actresses. It was a dull week in which at least three popular stage people did not lose their jewels. If Sir Joseph Duveen really wants to get into the papers he should lose the "Blue Boy" instead of two emeralds. That calamity (one shudders to think of it) would put him on every first page in the world.

THE Town Council of Hammonton, N. J., is in a quandary over \$2000 which has accumulated in the treasury with no evidence as to how it got there. Try as he may, the Town Treasurer cannot discover the reason for this surplus. An auditor is going to investigate the situation. Putting aside the jocular remark that possibly the \$2000 will disappear after the auditor is through, one can but point to Hammonton with pride, for that town certainly restores confidence in American institutions. The idea of town officials plaintively expostulating because there is too much money in the treasury is irresistible.

ONE of E. H. Harriman's sons has announced his determination to run a hotel. Those unfortunates who have been compelled to dig down into their wallets in order to meet bills at many American hotels will speedily reach the conclusion that young Mr. Harriman possesses some of the instincts of big finance that made his father famous. He shows his modesty, however, in only owning the hotel, when he might well be its head waiter.